

# THE AMERICAN

VOL. V.—NO. 139.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1883.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

## THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE: Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

JANUARY 1st, 1883.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1st, 1883, - \$45,130,006 86

### REVENUE ACCOUNT.

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Premiums,  | \$9,604,788 38  |
| Less deferred premiums January 1st, 1882,                          | 452,161 00      |
| Interest and rents (including realized gains on real estate sold), | \$9,152,627 38  |
| Less interest accrued January 1st, 1882,                           | 3,089,273 21    |
|  | 291,254 80      |
|  | 2,798,018 41    |
|  | \$11,950,645 79 |
|  | \$57,080,652 65 |

### DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Losses by death, including reversionary additions to same,                   | \$1,955,292 00  |
| Endowments matured and discounted, including reversionary additions to same, | 427,358 95      |
| Annuities, dividends, and returned premiums on cancelled policies,           | 3,827,775 76    |
| Total paid policy-holders,   | \$6,310,379 71  |
| Taxes and reinsurances,  | 234,678 27      |
| Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses and physicians' fees,               | 1,332,038 38    |
| Office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, etc.,              | 365,111 18      |
|  | \$8,163,137 54  |
|  | \$48,918,515 11 |

### ASSETS.

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Cash in bank, on hand and in transit (since received),   | \$1,276,029 67  |
| Invested in United States, New York City and other stocks (market value),  | 18,072,074 81   |
| Real Estate,   | 4,133,065 13    |
| Bonds and mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for \$17,950,000 00 and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security.) | 19,306,940 16   |
| Temporary loans (secured by stocks, market value, \$5,107,130 50).   | 4,313,000 00    |
| *Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to \$2,690,961),  | 494,932 23      |
| *Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to January 1st, 1883,   | 540,555 91      |
| *Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection,   | 394,305 19      |
| Agents' balances,  | 62,424 95       |
| Accrued interest on investments, January 1st, 1883,  | 326,000 06      |
| Excess of market value of securities over cost,  | \$48,913,575 11 |
|  | 1,881,881 72    |

*\*A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.*

CASH ASSETS, January 1st, 1883, - \$50,800,396 82

### APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Adjusted losses, due subsequent to January 1st, 1883,  | \$351,451 21    |
| Reported losses, awaiting proof, etc.  | 138,970 23      |
| Matured endowments, due and unpaid (claims not presented),   | 53,350 43       |
| Annuities, due and unpaid (uncalled for),  | 6,225 86        |
| Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies; participating insurance at 4 per cent., Carlisle net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent., Carlisle net premium, | 43,174,402 78   |
| Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, January 1st, 1882, over and above a 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class,            | \$2,054,244 03  |
| Additional to the Fund during 1882 for surplus and matured reserves,   | 1,109,966 00    |
|  | \$3,164,210 03  |
| DEDUCT.—   |                 |
| Returned to Tontine policy-holders during the year on matured Tontines,  | 1,072,837 87    |
| Balance of Tontine Fund, January 1st, 1883,  | 2,092,372 16    |
| Reserved for premiums paid in advance,   | 35,782 36       |
|  | \$45,851,555 03 |

Divisible Surplus at 4 per cent., - \$4,948,841 7

Surplus by the New York State Standard at 4½ per cent., estimated at - \$10,000,000 00

From the undivided surplus of \$4,948,841 the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium.

During the year 12,178 policies have been issued, insuring \$1,325,520.

|                              |                        |                 |                               |                 |                   |           |                   |                           |                             |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Number of Policies in force, | Jan. 1st, 1879, 45,405 | Amount at risk, | Jan. 1st, 1879, \$125,232,144 | Death           | 1878, \$1,687,676 | Income    | 1878, \$1,948,665 | Divisible                 | Jan. 1st, 1879, \$2,811,436 |
|                              | Jan. 1st, 1880, 45,705 |                 | Jan. 1st, 1880, 127,417,703   | 1879, 1,569,854 | 1879, 2,033,650   |           |                   | Jan. 1st, 1880, 3,120,371 |                             |
|                              | Jan. 1st, 1881, 48,548 |                 | Jan. 1st, 1881, 135,726,916   | 1880, 1,731,721 | 1880, 2,317,889   | from      |                   | Jan. 1st, 1881, 4,295,096 |                             |
|                              | Jan. 1st, 1882, 53,927 |                 | Jan. 1st, 1882, 151,760,824   | 1881, 2,013,203 | 1881, 2,432,054   |           |                   | Jan. 1st, 1882, 4,647,036 |                             |
|                              | Jan. 1st, 1883, 60,150 |                 | Jan. 1st, 1883, 171,415,997   | paid.           | 1882, 1,955,292   | Interest. | 1882, 2,798,018   | 4 per cent.               | Jan. 1st, 1883, 4,948,841   |

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## THE AMERICAN.

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SCIENCE, ART AND FINANCE.

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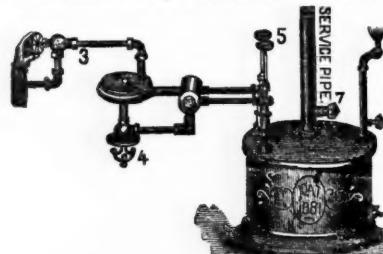
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|---------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Second Year,  | \$1,627.00 | \$2,205.00            |
| Third Year,   | 2,512.00   | 3,281.00              |
| Fourth Year,  | 3,438.00   | 4,327.00              |
| Fifth Year,   | 4,408.00   | 5,345.00              |
| Sixth Year,   | 5,224.00   | 6,332.00              |
| Seventh Year, | 6,489.00   | 7,291.00              |
| Eighth Year,  | 7,604.50   | 8,222.00              |
| Ninth Year,   | 8,773.00   | 9,124.00              |
| Tenth Year,   | 10,000.00  | 10,000.00<br>Cash.    |

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PHILADELPHIA.

# THE AMERICAN

VOL. V.—NO. 139.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1883.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

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Among the contributors to the different issues of THE AMERICAN, during the month of March, have been :

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THIS is the year before a Presidential election, and whatever any element in our political make-up means to do, should be under way before midsummer. The Democrats already are debating the question of their candidate for 1884, and halting between Mr. MACDONALD and his many competitors. The Stalwart Republicans are talking over various candidates, and are wondering which would best accomplish the double purpose of attracting Independent voters before the election and making none but Stalwart appointments after it. It is, therefore, none too soon for the Independent element to bestir themselves. The efforts to secure Mr. GARFIELD's nomination were begun before midsummer of 1879. The new shape matters have taken in four years is a reason for even greater promptness and publicity now.

That they cannot afford to remain passive, is shown by both the attitude thus far of the national Executive and the spirit which dominates in State politics. Both Mr. ARTHUR and the Republicans of our State Legislatures have had ample time for reflection. We have been waiting to see if they have learned anything, and waiting in vain. Positively, the only sign for the better in the political field is in the action of Congress. At Harrisburg, a high-handed insolence—the *υβρες* which the old Greeks thought they could discern in the conduct of doomed families and communities,—has characterized the Stalwart direction. The task of the Independents is not completed, and at no very distant day they may be expected to make a formal, and not a tame, reproclamation of their principles as regards both national and State politics.

MR. ARTHUR, it seems, could not make any long delay in selecting Mr. HOWE's successor. The law, as it stands, appears to forbid the temporary discharge of the duties of Postmaster-General by a subordinate for a longer period than ten days. It becomes necessary, therefore, that the selection should be made before the President sets out on the somewhat extended tour he proposes to make for the restoration of his health.

Up to the time of selection, not a single good candidate was named for the place, except Mr. WINDOM, who would not have accepted it. Even Mr. ROBESON was said to be hopeful of getting the place as a poultice for his political wounds. Mr. ARTHUR had too much good sense to offer such an affront to public opinion; but whether he can be congratulated on the choice he finally made, is doubtful. Judge WALTER Q. GRESHAM is an Indiana version of General BEAVER,—a one-legged soldier of high character, who lends the weight of his name and of his exertions to the most objectionable element in his party. He was for GRANT and a "third term" in 1880, and it is represented that he is now selected in order to strengthen the opposition in his own State to Senator HARRISON, whose prospects of the Presidency begin to trouble the dreams of the Stalwarts.

THE long period of peace with our Indian tribes has been broken by a branch of the Apaches, who have perpetrated an atrocious murder and have taken to the war-path. Indeed, this particular lot of Indians hardly can be said to leave it at any time. The Apaches in general are the least civilized and most implacable Indians in North America. Of late, however, there have been signs of their relenting, and of a desire to acquire the arts of civilization. But the party now engaged in hostility are simply robbers by profession, who ply their vocation on both sides of the Mexican boundary. They are like the Annandale worthies who

"Found the beef to make their bro'  
On England's soil, and Scotland's, too."

Their outrages should not be set to the account of the whole Apache nation.

THE movement for the reorganization of municipal government on the principle of executive responsibility, is one which is exciting the opposition of the politicians all along the line. In New York, Irving Hall has pronounced against the excellent measure proposed by Mayor EDSON, and the Democratic majority in the Legislature has treated the bill as might have been expected. In Philadelphia, the same kind of opposition is offered to the municipal reorganization, but much less openly. The arguments against the measure are all drawn from ideas which experience has exploded. They resolve themselves into the notions that the power of the executive is the chief danger to popular rights; that the people are better served when responsibility is divided between a half-dozen small men, than when it is concentrated in one man of ability and character; and that the necessity laid upon election officials to account to the people at the polls, is sufficient to make them walk softly. These were the ideas which led to the construction of the system of government, or misgovernment, under which our cities generally are living. They led to the multiplication of elective offices, to the power of the mayor being reduced to a merely nominal authority, and to the consequent refusal of citizens of worth and weight to accept the position of the chief magistracy in our cities. Having found where this line of march leads us, it is time to retrace our steps and to make the mayoralty so honorable and important that the best citizens will aspire to it.

Of course, in this new system the mayor will not make a personal selection of the whole force of employés, but he will be as responsible for each of them as though he did. His great work will be to select competent and honest heads of departments, with whom will be left the selection of their subordinates. And this last class of appointments should be on grounds that are not political,—as is the case with Mayor KING's police in this city, and with all the subordinate places under Mayor Low in Brooklyn.

The passage of this bill is a matter to which the Independents in the Legislature should give their hearty support. It is the most important measure before the Legislature; for it is the one which will produce the most far-reaching results in the reform of the city's political condition. This is a point on which all Independents in the city work together. Any lack of zeal on the part of those who represent interior districts, might result in a serious breach between them and their friends in the city. And these latter surely are the best judges of the merits and claims of this measure.

POLITICS show some movement in Pennsylvania. Mr. CAMERON'S health is said to be entirely restored, and he has returned from Washington to Harrisburg, preparatory to a trip abroad. There need be no doubt that he will be in the field for re-election to the Senate when the time comes around, and that he and the political "machine" of which he is manager will enter upon the contest with all their strength.

Meantime, the outcroppings show that the Stalwart programme is of the old sort. In Chester County, a State Senator has just been chosen, who, though the county is anti-CAMERON, will be found devoted to Mr. CAMERON's interests in every essential particular. His present election, being only to fill a vacancy, will not give him a term of service extending to the Senatorial election of 1885; but, as he expects to be rechosen for the full term, under party usage, Senator CAMERON's friends congratulate themselves on having made a definite gain from the opposition. In Lancaster County, the Republican executive committee, dominated by CAMERON influences, have resolved that none shall take part in the primary elections but those who voted the "regular" ticket last November, the object and effect of this being to "drive out of the party" those who supported the Independent Republican candidates. Lancaster County gives a very large Republican majority (8,700 for GARFIELD in 1880), and the Stalwart managers prefer to cut off the Independent Republican vote (2,526 for STEWART in 1882), rather than cultivate relations of harmony.

WHAT the effect of this Lancaster County action will be on State politics, remains to be seen; but it may have a very important influence. If the Stalwarts are resolved to go it alone there, and to proscribe and disqualify from their party relations those who did not support Mr. CAMERON's ticket in November, the knowledge of this fact, indicating a general purpose,—for such action is not taken without "orders" from headquarters,—will shake the whole State. There have been some professions of a desire to reunite the party, and of a willingness to effect such a reunion by every proper means. But the probability is that these have been politicians' promises. Something will be seen of a definite sort, when steps are taken to assemble the Republican State Convention. If regard is paid to the two measures of party reform which were "recommended" by the convention that nominated General BEAVER (and which, with others, were presented as "demands" by that which nominated Mr. STEWART), some alterations will be made in the old practice. One of them is that the convention will be held on the second Wednesday of July, and not at an early or late date, according as the "machine" exigencies may make desirable; and another is that delegates are to be chosen "in the manner in which candidates for the General Assembly are nominated;" *i. e.*, by a method in which the people shall have participation, and not by the unseen and manipulated action of a county executive committee. These two changes would be of some value to the Republican organization; whether they will be made in good faith, is extremely doubtful. The convention will doubtless be held in July, as it makes this year no particular difference whether its assembling be early or late; but it is unlikely that the method of choosing delegates will be much improved.

THERE is not a little satisfaction felt and expressed amongst the Republicans of Massachusetts. A man has been found who appears both willing and able to face BUTLER. This bold person is Senator BRUCE, who, as chairman of a Senate committee, has prepared a report in answer to the Governor's veto of a charter for a land company at Somerville, and who has had the capacity to show what a pretender to knowledge the Governor is. The report not only punctures the veto and lets the wind out of it, but performs the operation with a very notable degree of skill. Some of its passages are especially neat, as, for instance, one in which the Governor is called to account for a ridiculous blunder in speaking of "the Christian emperors of Rome, as early as the third century," the historical fact being that CONSTANTINE, the first of the so-called Christian emperors, did not come to the purple until a hundred years later. It now seems likely that if Mr. BRUCE keeps up his courage and continues the fight as well as he has begun he may be awarded the Republican nomination for Governor, there being a decided need experienced for a leader who has the capacity of actually putting himself in motion.

THE Rhode Island election has resulted in the decisive defeat of Mr. SPRAGUE for Governor, the plurality of Mr. BOURN, the Republican candidate, being nearly three thousand. This is a result generally anticipated a week before the election, but not so much expected during the twenty-four hours preceding the poll, as there had been a strong

impression that by some means or other the Republican line had been weakened, and that the coalition might succeed.

We need hardly repeat that on the whole this is a sound verdict. The control of Rhode Island may be, perhaps, something too much of the "ring" sort, and the maintenance of the property qualification for foreign-born citizens is in conflict with democratic principles; but the promise of reform from a movement directed by Messrs. BUTLER and SPRAGUE is not of a sort to enlist any thoughtful person's sympathies.

SEVERAL other election results are notable. In Michigan, a fusion of Democratic and other elements has carried the State by a small majority in the choice of judges and minor officers, indicating that the Republicans are still disunited by the influences that caused their defeat last November and led to the recent protracted struggle in the Legislature over the election of Senator FERRY's successor. Michigan is so sound and earnest a Republican State that it is inconceivable she should be permanently shaken in her political allegiance; but it is evident that there is much discontent and disturbance of party relations.

A large number of municipal elections have occurred in the interior States, and of these Chicago's showing is the worst. The evil elements of the city, especially the liquor saloons, triumphed by a large majority in the re-election of CARTER H. HARRISON as Mayor, amid scenes of scandalous disorder and by the most outrageous methods. Chicago is barely capable of self-government under existing circumstances. Her population is of the most heterogeneous description, swollen continually by the arrival of all sorts of disturbing elements. The law-respecting people are barely a majority, if they are at all; and, as their co-operation is not secured, but prevented, by partisan division, they count for only an insignificant portion of the community. Generally speaking, the other city elections were of no particular significance. The Democrats hold Cincinnati and again carry Cleveland, while the Republicans capture Columbus and Dayton. The Germans are still voting with the Democrats, in both Cincinnati and Cleveland, on the liquor question. In a general sense, it is declared that the Ohio results are favorable to the anti-PENDLETON wing of the Democratic organizations in that State. In Missouri, the municipal elections show considerable activity of opposition to the Democrats and some Republican and Independent successes.

THE University of Pennsylvania seems to be casting aside the stupid tradition of reserve, and to be taking the public into its confidence as to the needs of the institution and the proposals of those who control it. We find in Wednesday's papers a careful summary of what was done, the day before, at the monthly meeting of the board of trustees, which evidently was furnished by authority. The most important measure was the report of a committee proposing to open a woman's department in the old academy building on Fourth street, if a sum of two hundred thousand dollars can be secured for the purpose. As nobody who is interested in the higher education of women would give two hundred dollars to carry out such a plan as this the committee suggests, it may seem idle to discuss the measure. But we may remark (1) that the friends of the co-education of the sexes certainly will not contribute to the creation of another institution for the separate education of women, whatever its nominal relation to the University; (2) that the friends of the higher education of women, who do not insist on co-education, certainly will not raise the money to establish a school, and then give it into the control of the University, in consideration of leave to use an ill-situated and unsuitable building, and of having the examinations conducted by University professors; and (3) that the principle of such examinations is a thoroughly vicious one, and one hitherto repudiated by the University itself. It has its examinations, conducted by its own professors; and a few years ago the gentleman who then was provost repudiated the principle of such examinations, in condemning those established by Harvard College for the girls' schools. Perhaps it would not derogate from the dignity of the board of trustees to ask the judgment of the faculty of the University upon this new plan before they adopt or reject it. We see no suggestion of such a reference in the published report, although the whole matter came up to the board through the action of the faculty of arts.

An editorial in *The Sun* of New York, said to be inspired by a benefactor of Princeton College, speaks of a rumor that Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, is to be ousted from the presidency of the College and confined to the work of teaching philosophy. This, it is said, is the real meaning of Dr. McCOSH's proposal that after this year he should be made either President alone or professor of philosophy alone. The request simply anticipates the proposed action of the trustees. The rumor affects the general public with surprise; for it always has been supposed that the College and its friends were satisfied in every way with the Scotchman in the presidential chair. But the better-informed are aware of a decided and increasing dissatisfaction. In one respect, it cannot be denied that Dr. McCOSH has been entirely successful. He found Princeton poor; he will leave it one of the richest of our colleges. His best Scotch qualities have been shown in the dogged persistency with which he has followed up every opportunity to secure an addition to the endowment, and in his constant advertisement of Princeton, in season and out of season. But the duties of a college president are very much broader than those of an endowment agent; and a great devotion to this financial work cannot but detract from the discharge of the higher functions of the presidency. It is not merely that the latter will be neglected more or less, but that a spirit not congenial to the higher work will insinuate itself, and will exercise a wrong influence over important decisions. This was shown in Dr. McCOSH's case by his steady persistence in his paternal theory of college government, which involved a denial of the responsibility of college students to the laws of the community in which they resided. This worked well for a time in helping to keep the scandals of college rowdyism from the general public. But it has caused that general degeneracy of discipline which culminated in two disturbances,—one in Trenton and one in Princeton itself. The magnitude of these enabled the professors who did not accept Dr. McCOSH's theory, to put a stop to his practice. But its bad effects have not ceased with this change. There is a want of confidence between the president and the majority of the faculty. There is a want of the right tone among the students, in relation to discipline and authority; and in its internal relations Dr. McCOSH's presidency has not been the success which the public has supposed. Nor is this wonderful. He was a man past the prime of life, when he was placed in charge of an American college, knowing little or nothing of the characteristic vices and merits of the young men he was to govern, and very little of the character and modes of thought of the colleagues he was to work with. He had graduated in a Scotch, and had taught in an Irish, college, where the traditions, the types of character, the notions of discipline, are as different as possible. Nor is he a man of quick perceptions, who could take this all in and adjust himself to these new conditions. To this day, he probably has little sense of any difference. He points out the moral that the presidencies of the American colleges should be kept for Americans.

THE English Government decides very wisely that the disposal of the Geneva Award is a matter with which it has no official concern. It thus blocks the way of the zealous gentlemen who would like to have Parliament demand the unexpended balance, to make up the deficit in the British revenue accounts of this year. We are glad that Mr. GLADSTONE has taken this course, as it leaves the field clear for those of us who are anxious that America should do exactly what is fair and honorable in this matter. The absolute abstention of England leaves the matter to our national conscience, and makes an appeal to that conscience the easier, if it should be found needful. It is not English opinion, if any, to which we should defer in this matter, but the unprejudiced opinion of neutral nations on both continents.

We observe that the insurance companies, who claim compensation from the Award for their losses of insured vessels by the Southern privateers, mean to test their right to compensation in the United States courts. They would make their case stronger by refunding to the owners of insured vessels the extra charges made for insurance. If these companies lost anything on vessels insured at war rates, it was through a miscalculation only.

WE hope it is not treason to Civil Service Reform to mention that competitive examinations have not been found to be "the end of all

perfection," even in the country which invented them. The British War Office authorities are expressing dissatisfaction with the results of competitive examinations for cadetships in the army. The standard of the tests is every year becoming more difficult, the number of competitors is increasing, but the commanding officers continually complain that it is not those who pass the best examinations who make the best soldiers. They are urging the abolition of the examination test, and the War Office is not indisposed to introduce some modification of the system.

SINCE competitive examinations were introduced for the civil and military services, and examinations by Government inspectors were made the basis of Government grants in aid of the common schools, a system of high pressure and intense cram has existed in British education. At the school-board meeting in Johnstown, Scotland, a debate was held recently which brought into light the working of the system of "payment by results;" *i.e.*, by official inspection. One member said, that, while they were anxious to see that the work of teaching was effectively done, they should be equally desirous of seeing that it was done without injury to the health of the children. The greater part of the year's education, he said, was imparted in the three or four months preceding the annual examination. Three weeks prior to the drawing examination, children were drilled to pass it who previously had not drawn a line; next followed the religious knowledge examination, in preparing for which all other work was thrown aside; and then the annual inspection drew nigh, with the result that there were five months of literal "cramming" to pass it.

OUR friends of *The Advertiser* have taken no notice of our analysis of their statistics of the five chief Irish crops in 1882. They now reproduce from an Irish Tory source a perfectly absurd table of figures, to prove that Mr. PARNELL has not the country behind him in his opposition to Mr. GLADSTONE. These figures show that Irish constituencies with only 63,483 voters and a gross population of 1,710,000 elect thirty-eight members who act with Mr. PARNELL; but the other constituencies have 168,038 votes and a gross population of 3,702,000, and do not elect Land League members. *Quod erat demonstrandum.*

Perhaps *The Advertiser* can explain to us why only one person in each twenty-two of the population of Ireland is a voter, and whether it has anything to do with the property qualification, which enables a minority of the male population of full age to elect Liberals and Tories in a majority of the Irish constituencies. Tyrone, for instance, elects Mr. GIBSON; but even the English papers admit that Mr. PARNELL'S candidate would have defeated Mr. GIBSON, if either manhood or household suffrage had been the law in Tyrone. Dublin elects Colonel KING HARMAN; but, if household suffrage were the law in Irish boroughs, as it is in the English and Scotch, he would have been invited to stay at home by an immense majority. It is in view of Mr. GLADSTONE'S pledge to put county suffrage on a level with borough suffrage throughout the United Kingdom, and to equalize the Irish suffrage with that of Great Britain, that an almost solid Home Rule delegation is expected from Ireland.

PRESIDENT GRÉVY is said to be a good deal dissatisfied with the situation in France, at which we do not wonder. The French Republican Constitution clearly is one which will not work, and especially so since the Republicans forced upon it the English principle of the responsibility of the Ministry, not to the Executive, but to the Chamber of Deputies. The Constitution was built on the American model and is worked on English rules; and no structure under heaven would stand such a strain as this. President GRÉVY, who thought there ought to be no executive head to the State, interprets the fundamental law so as to make as little of his office as possible. He leaves FREYCINET out of the Ministry, merely because the *Corps Legislatif* dislikes the most capable of French administrators. He offers no light or leading to the French people, but leaves everything to men in whom the nation has not expressed its confidence. He has neither the dignity of the English kingship nor the temporary authority of the American president. The experiment of governing France without a governor, of putting the helm of the ship of State into commission, soon must come to an end.

IN these days of widespread revolt against Free Trade doctrines and treaties of commerce based on them, a very small amount of comfort goes a great way with that unhappy party. The English have been trying to extract some hope out of the new American tariff; but their American friends know there is not much in that to plume themselves on. The English are also very exultant over M. LÉON SAY's statement in a recent speech that he is prepared to welcome a general campaign on behalf of Free Trade. As M. SAY is an hereditary and impassioned champion of Free Trade, and, in spite of his great executive ability, has not the slightest hold on the popular mind,—being, indeed, of a thin, wire-drawn, unsympathetic intellect,—we do not see that much importance attaches to his pronunciamento.

[See "News Summary," page 413.]

#### THE ROOT OF IRISH TROUBLES.

IT is impossible to regard the recent movement of affairs in Ireland as satisfactory from any point of view. The possible points of view we take to be (1,) the conviction that Ireland has a right to her nationality, and that sooner or later she will achieve it; (2,) the belief that she can find a place and contentment inside the British Empire, with a moderate degree of self-government; (3,) the belief that without any remoulding of Constitutional arrangements she can secure from the British Parliament such changes in her social system as will establish contentment and prosperity; and (4,) the opinion that she has had all she is entitled to, and more, and should be made peaceable with the strong hand. These are the points of view occupied respectively by the Nationalists, the Home Rulers, the Liberals and the Tories. The Land League party may take any of the first three views; but the bulk of them are Home Rulers, with about as many Nationalists on the one side as Liberals on the other.

As our readers know, we think that the Nationalist party have the future, and that all other movements and parties are working toward their success. We see no possibility of securing to Ireland the legislation which is fundamental to her prosperity, so long as the people are kept in a state of political, and therefore industrial, dependence upon Great Britain. Ireland's first need is manufactures, and even if the English were convinced of this they dare not take a single step openly towards promoting their development. If they did, they would be met, on the Continent, in their own colonies, and in America, with reminders that in Ireland they had found their own political economy unfit for practical use, and that they had done for Ireland exactly what they declared to be economic folly in other countries. Whether they put a duty upon imports or a premium upon production, or gave manufactures an exemption from taxation or distributed among them large Government orders, or lent the public credit to beginners, they would be told, and very justly, that they had abandoned in Ireland those principles which they were urging upon other countries for their adoption. Nor is this a matter of speculative interest only. The situation to which England has brought herself makes her very existence, to say nothing of her prosperity, depend on the spread of Free Trade principles throughout the world. She can do justice to Ireland only by taking a step which she regards, and not untruly, as suicidal to herself. And in this, as in every such matter, a nation takes care of itself in the first instance.

So long, therefore, as England rules Ireland, Ireland must continue a hopelessly poor and wretched country,—a country in which every fresh census shows a decline in the number of those who find any employment besides farming. In the census of the decade of 1871-81, there is "a nearly unbroken chain of decrease through all the several trades and occupations. The commercial class have decreased by 131,000, the workers in textile fabrics by 64,000, the workers in dress by some 34,000. On the other hand, 997,956 persons are engaged in agriculture on their own account, and 978,224 are laborers. There has been a slight increase in printers, plumbers, painters, drapers and milliners; an ominous decrease in bookbinders, machine and implement makers, carpenters, cabinet-makers, upholsterers, watchmakers, saddlers, tailors, seamstresses, chandlers, brushmakers, oil and color men, sawyers, coopers, blacksmiths, hucksters and shop-keepers." Is it wonderful that a country which is running down-hill in this fashion needs 68,242 able-bodied men to govern and keep the peace, while it has but 21,382 persons engaged in teaching?

But it is said the statistics of Irish commerce are more cheering than these figures. There are no statistics of Irish commerce, nor, indeed, of the commerce of any country in the world. Commerce is the interchange of services or commodities between persons of differing industrial functions. Its amount in any country depends upon the variety of function. In a country like the United States, where the increase of variety in function is constant, the amount of commerce increases still faster. In a country like Ireland, where the population is sinking to the level of uniformity in employment, the amount of commerce must be diminishing with still greater rapidity. The figures appealed to do not exhibit this. They show only what Ireland sends abroad or brings into the country every year. But an increase of imports may represent nothing more than a collapse of a native manufacture, forcing the people to buy abroad. An increase of exports may represent the consequent necessity of stinting home consumption to pay for unavoidable imports. So, when we look at Irish commerce, what do we find? A country, whose people are dying in several counties of simple starvation, is sending to England food, and nothing but food. Every steamer from Cork and Dublin, every sloop and shallop that leaves one of the ports which dot the east coast, is loaded to the gunwale with potatoes, cabbages, fish, sheep, pigs and cattle. Two hundred thousand head of cattle were sent out of Ireland in 1882, and 100,000 pigs; and the increase in butter was 250,000 casks. Thus it is that this afflicted country pays to her neighbors for every necessity of life except food, and exports so much that her people have not enough left of her abundance to "keep body and soul together." She has famines, although five of her principal crops alone amount in the worst years to almost eight pounds of food a day for every man, woman and child in the island. And she buys from abroad everything, although myriads of her people stand idle, and the proposal of a New Hampshire manufacturer to man his factory with them convulses a whole district with hope and anxiety. This is the national house-keeping of Ireland under English rule.

Irish independence is a *right*, as well as a *necessity*. Every nation—every people endowed with a deliberate and persistent will to be one body politic in contrast and separation from all other peoples,—has a right to its independence. That is the doctrine of nationality formulated by MAZZINI, which has begun to be recognized as a first principle in the politics of the world. It describes the Irish situation exactly. As an English writer remarks, there has not been an hour, since the two countries were joined together, in which an overwhelming majority of the Irish people would not have voted for separation. This is no sudden gust of passion, such as characterized the attempt to sunder the American Union by secession. It is grounded, not in the baser and more passionate self, but in the better and calmer self of the Irish people. It finds its truest expression in such leaders as WOLF TONE, ROBERT EMMETT and THOMAS DAVIS,—not in DANIEL O'CONNELL or JOSEPH BIGGAR. But it is common to all these. Home Rulers and Nationalists do not differ as to the principle of separation. They differ only as to the wisdom of proceeding diplomatically and asking a gradual surrender of their rights, or demanding them in the lump. Mr. PARNELL would not hold his power for a day, if he did not avow separation as the end toward which he is working. It is the deliberate, age-long purpose of a weaker nationality to free itself from the grasp of a stronger, as with Poland or Italy. It is not a matter of race, or of religion, or of social condition. Rich and poor, Celt and Saxon, Catholic and Protestant, are moving together in the matter. It is true that it does not include the whole people. Ireland contains remnants of three great garrisons from abroad which have not been naturalized. But their existence is no more a bar to the right of the Irish people than was that of the American Tories to the right of the American people.

In what way Irish independence will be achieved finally, remains to be seen. We have entire faith in its coming. We believe that nations are a part of the divine order for this world of ours; that they are as indestructible by any external force as are the ultimate particles of matter; and that, where the vocation to a national existence has been laid upon any people, it will be fulfilled. We regret that Irish political movements are directed so little to this great result. Mr. PARNELL may claim that he is working toward independence, and we believe he is; but his Land League movement is distinctly anti-national. It is neither national nor patriotic to insist that salvation for the Irish people lies in the line of an

assault upon a class of that people themselves. It is neither national nor patriotic to create a great gulf of feeling and interest between the educated classes and the common people, and to deprive the latter of that leadership under which Irishmen of past generations achieved benefits for their country. It is neither national nor patriotic to sue from a British Parliament and a British Ministry the passage of this or that law, on the plea that it will effect Irish prosperity and content. If any Parliament but that of Ireland can give Ireland these things, then the Nationalists have no case.

#### THE WATER SUPPLY OF GREAT CITIES.

IT must be only a question of time when the supply of water to the great American cities, on the lavish scale which has been established within the last fifty years, will no longer be possible. The habits of American city people as to the use of water exceed the capacity of nature and outrun the abilities of tax-payers. In the end,—and that cannot be very far distant in some cases,—the limit of ability to create a supply will be reached and a new system as to the use of water must come into vogue.

The proof of these statements may be looked for in almost any American city of fifty thousand people and upward. All of them are in substantially the same situation. Those of the smaller class have smaller resources and usually smaller opportunities. As a rule, great cities grow near great waters; and, where a town is able to say that it does not need a large quantity of water, the reason commonly is that it is located where the water supply is naturally limited, and where, as a consequence, its situation, after all, is comparatively as serious as that of the great city whose demands seem so enormous, but whose sources of supply are the largest. Practically, all are on the same footing and all have a like experience to report. They find themselves continually obliged to provide new works and lay new systems of pipes. The increased demand upon them for water is not prospectively calculable; for in practice it outstrips entirely the increase of population. The ordinary methods of the engineer are baffled. It will not do for him to estimate, that, if the increase of population in a given city be five per cent. per annum, the consumption of water in twenty years will double. On the contrary, it is found that the consumption *per capita* increases,—that the habit of using water seems to continually grow, like the habit of eating sugar. Cities that thought themselves well provided with water a few years ago, having made large and expensive improvements in their works, are obliged to address themselves to the same old problem, though their population has not increased more than was anticipated.

We repeat, therefore, that it is only a question of time when it will be acknowledged that the limit of tax-raising ability and the limit of water procurement lie inside of the demands of habit. We shall come to the point where we shall be obliged to say that it is not possible to supply so many gallons of water daily to each person as are expected. In New York, at the present moment, the whole question of the water supply is reopened. The Croton system is insufficient. The great works composing it, which were expected to serve for an indefinite term, have been overtired, and this, not alone by the increase of population, but also by the increased consumption *per capita*. It is therefore proposed to construct new works; and New York is in the throes of this undertaking. The expense will be enormous. That it will be from twenty to thirty millions of dollars, is not questioned; but, once begun, it may be twice that, especially if the political harpies are to "get their hooks in" on such a magnificent opportunity for jobbery and blunder. But Philadelphia is nearly at the same gate. With every summer, the apprehension of a "water famine" comes up afresh, and the necessity of husbanding the supply in the reservoirs is impressed upon the public. Colonel LUDLOW, the new Chief of the Water Department, is quoted as saying in substance that he thinks enough water can be had for the present by use of the existing works, but that "in the near future" a new supply must be secured, and that it must be got elsewhere than from the Schuylkill. How much Philadelphia will have to pay for a supply from a new source,—the Delaware, perhaps,—no man knows, but that it will run into the tens of millions need not be doubted.

To all the conditions of life in cities, a copious supply of good

water contributes so much, in the estimation of Americans, that no one need propose to do more than cut off the wastage of the supply. People want water, and do not want to be stinted in their use of it. It means to them, in a very great degree, comfort, convenience, cleanliness and health. But there is a point where stinting ceases to exist and where waste begins. There can be no doubt that a very considerable part of the consumption is really unnecessary, and that the continual increase *per capita* is largely due to the habit of waste. To take the famous pavement-washing of Philadelphia as an example, can it be maintained for a moment that this is not almost entirely a needless outpouring of water? One-fourth of the water, properly used, would secure a healthful and sufficient cleanliness.

In foreign cities, notably some in England, the problem of water supply has already reached the point which we are endeavoring to indicate, and the solution of the problem commonly accepted there is in the direction of cutting off wastage. Different plans have been tried; and Liverpool, by a system of inspection of districts and careful regulation of stops in the mains and house connections, seems to have accomplished a very satisfactory result. Fortunately for us, our ideas of how much water is needed have been fixed so high, in comparison with European standards, that we have much more room for saving, without disturbing the limit of consumption required by convenience, comfort and health.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

THE Historical Society of Pennsylvania has become the fortunate possessor of a very valuable—at least, a decidedly high-priced,—almanac. This was secured at a public sale in New York within a few days, and Mr. STONE, the librarian, who made the purchase, thought himself quite fortunate in getting the precious little old ragged piece of printing at \$520, because some time ago, when the only other copy known to exist was sold, he offered \$550 and was outbid by a competitor who got it for \$555. This precious almanac is one of the edition which WILLIAM BRADFORD, the first printer in Philadelphia, issued in 1685, and is intended to serve for the year 1686. It was the earliest piece of printing done in the middle colonies, and so has an extraordinary interest attached to it; but what makes it additionally notable is that it contained an allusion to the distinguished founder of the colony as "Lord PENN." This the colonial authorities reproved sharply, and they compelled BRADFORD to blot out the offensive words,—this erasure being very effectually done in the Historical Society's copy, by printing them over with a heavy black mark. BRADFORD, as is well known, joined the party of GEORGE KEITH, and ultimately became so involved in dispute with those in authority at Philadelphia, that he was obliged to remove himself, and, being located at New York, he became the historical first printer of that city and colony.

THE widow of the poet HEINE died recently at Passy, France, at the age of 68. She has been laid by the side of her husband, in the cemetery of Montmartre. Mme. HEINE was a French girl whom the poet met at some students' ball, and whom he finally married. The curious will find some interesting and amusing details about her in Madame JAUBERT's "Souvenirs," and in the "Ricordi di HEINE," published at Florence in 1880, by his niece, the Princess DELLA ROCCA.

MR. F. B. SANBORN, of Concord, who is the secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, has been visiting Pennsylvania, and reports at some length in a newspaper letter his impressions of the new hospital for the insane established by the State at Norristown. The letter must be considered as being, on the whole, very complimentary to the system and the management there, and especially speaks of the excellent plan of the building, its moderate cost, the assignment of the female patients to the care of a physician of their own sex, and the extension of the plan of in-door industrial occupations. All these are strong points of the Norristown asylum, and may well strike the attention of anyone who has been accustomed to the old conditions of which they are the reforms. The hospital is not a lofty and continuous structure of three or more stories, but a group of two-story buildings, joined only by one-story corridors. Many advantages are secured by this method of building. Mr. SANBORN states the cost of the building, "completed for seven hundred and fifty patients," in 1880, at \$650,000, and remarks that the Massachusetts hospital at Danvers, opened in 1878, cost \$1,750,000 for accommodation for six hundred and fifty patients. Substantially, this is a fair comparison, though in reality the sum mentioned did not entirely complete and equip the Norristown institution.

In the care of the female patients, the success of Dr. ALICE BENNETT, on the plan of independent control, has been very remarkable. Mr. SANBORN is much impressed with it. She is not under the direction of

the man physician, Dr. CHASE, at all; they have distinct and separate charge of the patients of their own sex, both being under the general direction of the hospital trustees and their executive committees. Dr. CHASE has exerted himself especially to enlarge the scope of industrial occupation for the inmates, and has met with gratifying success.

IT might be added that it is very gratifying to have New England officials find themselves instructed by study of public institutions established in Pennsylvania, and especially so because the reforms shown in the Norristown hospital were regarded, at the time of their adoption, as in some degree experimental. To put insane women under the exclusive charge of a female physician, was objected to very strongly in some quarters; and even more the suggestion that the physician thus in charge should be entirely independent in her department. The tendency toward a diminution of restraint and seclusion has been viewed with great apprehension. The plan of the building was criticised, too, at the time of its erection. But the evidence of experience is that all these were judicious reforms, wisely conceived. It would now be impossible to establish in Pennsylvania a hospital for the insane where the female inmates did not have a woman physician in charge of them.

AN interesting feature in the report of the Massachusetts Board of Education for 1882, is a series of papers submitted in connection with a report from a committee upon the subject of "manual training." The committee consisted of Messrs. T. W. HIGGINSON, FRANCIS A. WALKER and A. P. STONE, and ABBY W. MAY, and they have devoted their attention to a rudimentary training of the hand in the public schools. They argue in favor of the usefulness of teaching boys—and, perhaps, even girls,—the art of using a few plain and useful tools,—"how to drive a nail straight, how to insert a screw neatly, how to fit two edges of plank together, how to make a square box." "This," they say, "is not industrial education. Industrial education is too large a name for it. It embraces the elements of manual training; that is all."

The report's accompanying documents include some very interesting details of the progress which a similar system has made in Sweden. In Stockholm, it has been established for several years, and it is now spreading thence throughout the country. The Stockholm grammar schools have each a room fitted up for joiners' work, in which each boy is taught, for at least two hours per week, the rudiments of joiners' work. This trade was selected, after mature consideration, as being the simplest, the cleanest and the cheapest. The instruction is given by special teachers for the present, but it is expected that the regular teachers will be trained to the work in time. Meanwhile, the children are delighted with it, and parents, who at first opposed, have been converted by finding their boys so much more "handy" than before; indeed, the popularity of the public schools has been so decidedly increased that private schools are adopting the plan.

MR. CURTIS (G. W.), in his pleasing paper in *The Critic* on "IRVING'S 'Knickerbocker,'" says of American literature that it—

" . . . . came in at a most unexpected door; not through the long generations of solemn clerical graduates, but by the whim of a light-hearted youth amusing his idle hours. 'Knickerbocker's History' was originally designed as a mere squib. But, like the Indian in the tradition who caught at a sapling in his flight, and pulling it up uncovered the mines of Potosi, the young IRVING, burlesquing a work of the moment long since forgotten, began a distinctive American literature."

And, discussing the influence of IRVING's writings upon the localities which he has described, Mr. CURTIS adds:

"Not the least of the humors of the humorous work is that it created the historic New Amsterdam. If a lie run a league while truth is putting on her boots, this book is a jest which the gravity of history can never overtake. IRVING is the inventor of the Knickerbocker life. The Dutch tradition is what he has made it. The popular and universal conception of the Dutch settlers, and of old New York, spring from his tireless and affluent humor. . . . SCOTT is not more identified with Scotland than IRVING with the Hudson. He has touched it with an imperishable charm, and he rules the river as well as the city by the divinest right. . . . The humane genius, the gentle and kindly fancy of IRVING, have thrown upon the city and its neighborhood, upon the winding channels of the river, its meadows, and villages, and airy uplands, a soft radiance of romance, that glamour familiar in the lands of older civilization, but unknown elsewhere upon this continent; and it is doubtful which has given the stream and valley of the Hudson their most picturesque renown,—the voyage of the discoverer, or the story of the Revolution, or the genius of IRVING."

MR. SIDNEY HOWARD GAY, in his article on "IRVING the Historian," corrects a newspaper story—though why should one of these be corrected, when so many must go unchallenged?—to the effect, that, "when Mr. WEBSTER was Secretary of State, certain gentlemen from New York asked as a personal favor that he would appoint Mr. IRVING Chargé at Madrid," in order that he might pursue his researches for the "Life of COLUMBUS" on which he was engaged, and that Mr. WEBSTER, cordially responding to the suggestion and going beyond it, at once asked, to the great gratification of his audience: "Why not send him out as Minister?" Mr. GAY remarks, that, apart from any consideration as to the sort of civil service principles and methods which this would

indicate, it could not possibly be true, inasmuch as IRVING's researches in Spain for the "Life of COLUMBUS" were made in 1826-7, and the work was published in 1828, fourteen years before Mr. WEBSTER sent him as Minister to that Court.

#### THE TWO SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE.

A SOMEWHAT curious and rather amusing phase in the development of scientific knowledge appears in the claims of the "specialists." They demand the right to possess and handle exclusively their own specialty, and they resent or ignore the co-operation of the laity of the outside world. Only an original observer may suggest; and he who speaks of facts without having himself collected them, must of necessity be a charlatan. One class alone commands respectful attention from them. Men like Darwin, Huxley and Tyndall must be right. They discourse of what they have themselves observed.

What, then, of Herbert Spencer? There is an observable disposition to shrug the shoulders when he is mentioned. He is not an original observer. He comes irregularly, therefore, into the scientific ranks. Although many of his ideas are valuable, they are not legitimately derived. Nevertheless, Spencer holds his position. Fighting his way to the front, using facts not of his own discovery, but made by the discoveries of others the common property of thoughtful men, he proves his ability to draw from them scientific conclusions.

Standing alone, or nearly so, what is the conclusion in regard to Spencer? Is the original and "specialist" method in science the sole one? Is Spencer an unusual case, not to be repeated? Or, on the other hand, is he not the chief in a new school of scientific study,—a pioneer in new ways?

To an affirmative answer we are certainly led by the history of industrial art. In the past, the inventors sprang from the ranks of the mechanics. They studied the use of tools and the capabilities of machinery. They saw with their own eyes what was lacking here and what was in excess there. Here they removed and there they added; and the powers of machinery visibly improved before them. They were thoroughly practical men, with quick powers of observation, retentive memories, and a wide knowledge of the mechanic arts. Step by step they learned what was needed, and step by step produced it.

But such is not the status of the modern inventor. The field of mechanics has become too wide for any one man to occupy it. The practical men in mechanics are in our day specialists. They thoroughly understand one branch of industrial art, and do not attempt the vain task of comprehending the whole. The inventions produced by this class of practical men are now of minor utility. They refer to the details of some single process. It is a pin-picking machine that is now thus produced, not a steam engine.

The great inventor of to-day needs a different education from that of the workshop. He goes to books, not to the bench. A thorough student of the principles of mechanics and of the applications of machinery is requisite. The ideas which men have carefully picked out from the materials they worked upon, and have embodied in intricate treatises, are the bases of the work of the modern inventor. Unless he wants to waste his strength in a blind rediscovery of old facts, he will climb to the highest level of previous discovery ere he attempts to lay out new paths through the realm of industry. And this highest level is no longer to be attained from the anvil or the bench. The hammer-blows of the past still ring in the ideas of the present, and it is not from his own forgings that the inventor builds his machine, but by linking together the principles discovered by others.

Science is rapidly advancing to a similar condition. The practical scientists of to-day are specialists in a yet fuller sense than in mechanics. The field of science is much the broader of the two, and more difficult to fully traverse; and, as a mechanical adept may now give all his intellect to the work of making microscopic watch-screws, so a practical scientist may give years to the study of a fly's wing. But, as the watch-screw maker is not adapted by his studies to the production of a cotton-gin, neither is the wing-watcher likely to be led to a new theory of evolution.

The truth is that the domain of science is becoming crowded with facts. Overcrowded, indeed, so far as any present use of them is concerned, though they will probably all fall into their proper place in that universe of ideas which is being slowly evolved from the universe of things. When the world which surrounds us is fully reflected in the mirror of man's thought, then every fact must aid to piece out a principle, and every ideal atom fall into its proper place in the mutual world, as the real fact which it symbolizes falls into its proper place in the world of matter.

Science began in a series of wild guesses,—vast edifices built upon the minutest foundation of facts. Such was the ancient deductive philosophy of Greece. Universes were built up from a few observations upon the properties of earth, air and water. They tumbled, as all such universes must; but they hurt nobody, for there was nothing in them. The Greek philosophies burst like thin bladders, and only emptiness remained. Aristotle was the first to perceive that a broader foundation was needed ere a stable edifice could be built. He was not simply an

inductive philosopher. He was deductive as well as inductive in his methods, as all his worthy followers have been. There is much said about the present being the age of inductive science. Men have written an immense deal of nonsense upon this, as upon every subject; yet deductive science is as vigorous to-day as it ever was. In fact, the two phases of science are indissolubly wedded, and could not be separated without both ceasing to be science. We do not call the fancies of Thales science; for they are all deduction and no induction. Neither can we call the labors of amateur microscopists science; for they are all induction and no deduction. In actual science, these two great phases go hand in hand. An observed fact remains valueless until it is fitted somewhere into the superstructure of theory. A theory is equally valueless until it is shown to accord with facts.

The two branches of science have progressed together. Aristotle, as I have said, observed facts and drew conclusions from them. It was the same with the Alexandrian scientists. It has been the same with the scientists of the last few centuries. These men have not studied facts simply as facts, but because behind these facts lay principles which were only to be reached through them. Many, indeed, have seen the principles vaguely showing through the facts; and their labor has been guided by an intelligent effort to work out these principles from their hard husk of matter. Newton studied the lunar movements in order to gain proof of his previous deduction of gravitation; Young and Fresnel worked out the facts of optics to sustain their theory of undulation; Darwin observed the details of organic nature as evidences bearing upon his hypothesis of selection. A score of marked instances might be given. No great scientist can be named who did not intimately unite induction with deduction; and we value the results of modern science, not by the number of facts observed, but by the worth of the principles which have been proved by these facts. Thus, to call this strictly the age of inductive science, is a misnomer. In a truer sense than ever before, it is also the age of deductive science.

But science has now reached the position attained by industry. It is becoming too wide for any one man to fully grasp. Facts have accumulated and are accumulating with bewildering rapidity, until now scientific literature embraces an unmanageable legion of diverse observations. And still the work goes on. Treatise after treatise, fact after fact, is poured out upon the gasping world, so fast that it is quite unable to swallow and digest the nutriment offered it.

One necessary result must arise from this. Specialization must come in to expedite the work. It has done so, indeed, in the distribution of the details of observation among a host of diverse workers. But a broader specialization is necessary. There must be a separation of deductive from inductive science. It is becoming impossible for any one man to work the whole field for himself. The time is fast approaching when those of a deductive turn of mind will cease from working any part of the field, but will avail themselves of the labors of those devoted to inductive work alone.

This has not been fully the case yet with any theorist but Spencer. Yet it has been partly the case with all. Such men as Darwin, Huxley, Wallace and Owen have gained the greater part of their knowledge of natural science from the facts recorded by others. Their personal observations were made principally to fill some important gaps which interfered with the symmetry of their deductions. But there is less and less need of such gap-filling. Busy bees of workers are rapidly covering the whole field, and the time is approaching when the deductive philosopher may draw all his facts from books, and will have no special need to go to nature.

Why should observing scientists decry such a theorist? Do they mean to say that he is building without a foundation? Yet he may be far better provided with facts than themselves. From a thousand treatises, these facts have flowed like running water into his mind. And it is clear water. There is in it none of the mud of washed-down observations, useless for his purposes. He picks out what he wants, and lets the dregs subside. And the material is superabundant. Every observer who establishes a fact of importance is sure to put it upon record; and the theorist who wishes to use it can usually get it much more easily from the treatise than reobserve it in nature. The most such a thinker could do by personal observation would be to add a few grains to the vast heap of wheat and chaff which already fills the granaries of science; and, after all his labor, he might find that he had been harvesting chaff, from lack of agricultural knowledge.

In truth, a practical scientist of to-day is at a disadvantage in the field of hypothesis, as compared with him who goes to books for his facts. Practical science now needs a special education, proficiency in the use of the most delicate of all instruments, constant application, multitudes of separate observations, an exact memory for details, and an inevitable narrowing of the field of observation. His mind must be focused upon his work, and the finer the point to which he can bring it the more likely is he to gain valuable results.

It need scarcely be said that this is not the kind of education suitable for the deductive scientist. The generalisms produced by the specialist are gained in spite of the character of his education, not by virtue of it. For deduction, the mind needs the expanded, not the contracted, view of nature. The theorist needs the telescope as greatly

as the observer needs the microscope, and a preparation for the one field of science is really a disadvantage as regards the other. A natural adaptation to the one presupposes some lack of adaptation to the other.

It is probable, then, that in the future the number of the Spencers will greatly increase. The one has shown that original observation is not an absolute requisite to useful deduction, and we may be very sure that if he had sought to verify all his facts he would have had little time left to form his conclusions. The facts are upon record, attested by the signatures of men whose names are a warrant for their accuracy. There can be no doubt of the great mass of them, and any doubtful one is sure to be called in question by a multitude of critics. There is no occasion to attempt an inexpert verification of them. The specialists are best adapted to settle all disputed points, and the scientific philosopher is more likely to give us valuable theories if he confines himself to books for his facts, and leaves the trained specialist to fill the books.

CHARLES MORRIS.

#### JEWS AS FINANCIERS.

PRE-EMINENT financial success seems to have been only attained by the Jewish race in those countries where Christians are not conspicuous for business qualities and where the Hebrew, prevented from entering the professions, has been driven to concentrate his energies on business and finance. But in France, England and the United States Jews have not, as money-makers, attained any extraordinary pre-eminence, either as creators of great fortunes or as financiers. Necker, who stands out with prominence as a financier in France, was of Irish origin. His family abandoned Ireland, in the time of Queen Mary, to avoid persecution as Protestants, and went to Switzerland; and, similarly, the famous financial family of Say abandoned France for the same refuge, ultimately returning to France. In England, in the last century, not more than three or four Jews rose to the *haute finance* rank. One of these was Sampson Gideon, who died in 1762, and was buried with great ceremony—indicative of the reverence paid, even then, in England, to one of his faith in high position,—in the famous burial-ground in Mile-End Row, where Lord Beaconsfield's forbears are interred. Mrs. Barbauld observed that the carriages of Dissenters almost invariably carried them in the second generation to the parish church; in like manner, the Jew in England who gets rich, and obtains social recognition and position, seems to have a tendency to become an easy convert to Christianity. Gideon's son, before long, found himself a church member, a baronet, and ultimately a peer; and, dropping his Hebrew-sounding patronymic, assumed the more euphonious appellation of Eardley.

Of the names distinguished in England as authorities on financial subjects, scarcely any are Hebrew, save that of Ricardo. Ricardo quarreled with his father, who wished him to go into business, for which he had no taste, and became a Christian. He has had high repute as a finance writer; but Sir Henry Parnell, great-uncle of the agitator, and Lord Overstone, also very high authorities on such subjects (the latter being, further, the most-moneyed son of Britain), could not either of them claim any Jewish blood. Of other Jews who have risen to fame in England, Sir Menasseh Lopez, whose son became a Christian, and Sir Francis Goldsmith and Sir M. Montefiore, may be mentioned,—all very wealthy, yet not in the front rank of wealth. Rothschild's connection with England did not begin until he was solidly established in Germany, when he sent his son Nathan to Manchester.

In this country, none of the monster fortunes have been acquired by a member of the Hebrew race, save that of Astor. But we believe that John Jacob Astor entirely dropped the faith of his forefathers before he took root in this country. Many Jews themselves disclaim for their race any extraordinary genius in the money-making line, and declare that the idea of its existence has arisen from the fact that the one family of Rothschild has been so world-famous for wealth. A highly intelligent Hebrew once remarked that Jews are, as a rule, too afraid of losing to acquire very large fortunes, which are generally gained by a happy admixture of prudence and daring.

#### LITERATURE.

##### STUDIES IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF BRITAIN.

IT is not generally known what an admirable work is done by the London Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, not merely in what would seem to be its legitimate field, but in the department of general history. Its numerous series of publications of this class are not "Christian" in any narrow sense of the word, but are intended to present the results of scientific study, in entire disregard of any preconceived or traditional opinions. This work is done by specialists, often men of the highest reputation and authority. We will mention the principal series, with some of the works contained in each. "Ancient History," from the monuments, contains, among others, "Assyria," by George Smith; "Babylonia," by A. H. Sayce; and "Egypt," by Samuel Birch. Of "Ancient Philosophies," there are "Epicureanism," by Rev. Wm. Wallace, and "Stoicism," by Rev. W. W. Capes. Of the "Early Chronicles of Europe," there are two,—

"England," by James Gairdner, and "France," by Gustave Masson. Under "The Non-Christian Religious Systems," we find such eminent scholars as Rhys-Davids writing for "Buddhism," and Monier Williams for "Hinduism." Of the series entitled "Early Britain," two volumes have been issued,—"Anglo-Saxon Britain," by Grant Allen; and "Celtic Britain" (published during the recent winter), by Professor John Rhys. A third volume, "Roman Britain," is in preparation. In noticing Professor Rhys's recent work, it may be well to consider briefly Mr. Allen's companion volume also.

The three volumes projected would appear to be published in the inverse order of their periods; certainly, a "Roman Britain" should precede the two others. By "Celtic Britain," however, Mr. Rhys does not understand merely Britain before the advent of the Angles and Saxons,—there would, indeed, in this case, be only a narrow gap between the Romans and the Anglo-Saxons,—but, as it necessarily goes back even to the period before the Roman conquest, it carries down the history of the Celtic natives of Britain through the Anglo-Saxon period. The two books before us cover, therefore, essentially the same period of time. Of course, they repeat each other at some points; in the main, however, they supplement each other, and, taken together, give an admirable and nearly complete view of British history down to the Norman conquest.

Neither does Mr. Allen merely repeat more compendiously what is already told by Freeman and Green. In the first place, he presents, as might be expected from his earlier writings, a different view from that of these two eminent historians upon the question of English nationality. The arguments he presents are largely drawn from anthropological considerations, and go to show a very large survival of the Celtic—and that means also the *pre-Celtic* (Iberian and Ligurian)—element in nearly all parts of England. In Essex, Sussex, and other counties of the Southeast, "the Teutonic colonization was exceptionally thorough;" but elsewhere it was only partial. So much for the ethnology; when it comes to the institutions, "it is impossible to deny that Mr. Freeman and Canon Stubbs have proved their point as to the thorough Teutonization of Southern Britain by the English invaders" (p. 68).

Apart from this controversial part of the book, it supplements the writers referred to by giving much less attention to dynastic and constitutional history; it is written "rather from the social than from the political point of view," and "attention has been mainly directed towards the less obvious evidence afforded us by existing monuments as to the life and mode of thought of the people themselves."

Professor Rhys treats of a subject which is much less familiar than Mr. Allen's, and of which, at the same time, the evidence admits a far less genial treatment. We suppose there is not very much to be said about the native Britons from "the social point of view"; at any rate, this book is chiefly devoted to the consideration of ethnological and dynastic questions. Much of it, therefore, is dry reading, which cannot be said of any part of Mr. Allen's book. At the same time, being the work of a very eminent scholar, upon a subject little understood and still only half explored, it possesses great value to all students. Mr. Rhys holds to the orthodox view as to the division of the Celts into two branches, the Goidelic and Brythonic, recently known as Gaelic, or Gadhelic, and Kymric; but he confines the latter term, in compliance with historical usage, to the nation of the Welsh and Cumbrians. He differs from the usual view, however, in representing considerable portions of Western England as Goidelic in the origin of its people, in this way solving the problem presented by the inscriptions of this region (p. 212). A map of Briton, giving its nationalities at the time of the Roman occupation, includes all Cornwall and Devonshire, all South Wales, the northwestern corner of Wales, as well as Cumberland, Westmoreland and Galloway, as Goidelic. His opinion is that the inhabitants of these regions "changed their language from a Goidelic to a Brythonic one," as a result of the Brythonic invasion.

The Picts have been at all times the most puzzling problem of British ethnology. Professor Rhys says of them (p. 158): "Their name, referring as it does to the habit of coloring the body which prevailed among them after it had disappeared in most of the regions under the Romans, was never, perhaps, distinctive of race, as Brythons and Goideles seem to have been sometimes included under it as well as the non-Celtic natives to whom the term probably more strictly applied at all times." That is to say, it is in his view the name of a nation, or perhaps a nationality, rather than a race.

Like many writers upon similar subjects, Professor Rhys is frequently deficient in clearness, chiefly from the want of a definite statement of the problem to be solved and its elements. One has to search with some trouble, as well for his opinions as for the terms of the question which he is discussing, for the index hardly gives a sufficient clue, and the arrangement often lacks clearness.

MISS WOOLSON'S "FOR THE MAJOR."—We read the modern novel as children play "buried cities," scanning each word and sentence for the hidden meaning we suspect is there. Even before *Daniel Deronda* clutched his coat collar and *Mirah* crossed her feet, our novelists were educating us not to let a word, look or gesture escape us; while the attention that the latest introspective novels demand is really painful.

We begin to feel that it is a vital matter what make of beer our hero drinks, and how our heroine cuts a piece of cake. In a very recent novel, it is the heroine's bangles which have jingled with portentous force through the entire story. We make no objection to the beer, the cake or the bangles, except as the authors insist upon our taking them and countless other things as exponents of character. Doubtless, a picture is more correct, painted with appropriate accessories, but now and then it strikes us that this accessory business is a little overdone. The gist of a modern novel reminds us of the old fairy gifts, which were always in a mustard seed, which was in a cherry pit, which was in a filbert, which was in a walnut. When we "thought as a child," it seemed far more wonderful to have it there than anywhere else; but now, having "put away childish things," we would prefer to crack the walnut and find it at once. This "shell within shell, dream folded over dream," arrangement, may be "realistic;" it is certainly tiresome.

It is with relief that we have just read a story—Miss Woolson's "For the Major,"—where the characters do not "think about their thoughts or feel about their feelings." They are far too busy for that. There is a steady march of the story from the first to the last page, and no character is allowed to straggle off by himself and indulge in analytical reflections about the others. It is a very clever, a very dramatic and a very interesting book,—a great advance upon "Anne." That was like a piece of patch-work badly sewed together with poor thread. There were good blocks in it,—pieces of bright color, fine texture and rich material; but it was patch-work, after all, and would keep pulling apart. "For the Major" is woven in one piece, firmly, evenly, beautifully; there are no seams or thin places, save one defect in the very beginning of its construction. It is so skilfully managed that we scarcely notice it at the time, but afterward we realize that a man like the *Major* would surely have known more of the woman he married. He would naturally have asked about her former history, and, unless purposely deceived, would have discovered all her sad story. But we forget all about the unlikeliness of his ignorance in reading the story, and for the time being believe the plot as probable as it is fascinating.

There are beautiful touches in the book, such as the poor mother, putting those worn and mended clothes under the hedge. Very daintily is the society of "Far Edgerly" sketched in; we can almost see *Miss Dalley*, who was so devoted to Tasso; and we smile whenever we think of poor *Miss Corinna*, retreating before the formal and persistent bows of *Dupont*.

If it be a merit in a novel not to end, but to break off suddenly, leaving all the threads loose and flying, so that the confiding reader hopefully looks for another instalment, in which they shall be neatly brought together and tied, then Miss Woolson's book is at fault; for it does end, beautifully, sweetly,—we had almost said, softly. We feel as one sometimes does on leaving the theatre. The curtain is down, the stage is empty, the lights are out, and we pick up the burden of life again; but for a little while the music of the last act rings in our ears, and our thoughts are with the people we have watched so closely. We hate to leave "Far Edgerly," and the *Major*, and those two women, and little *Scar*.

If the mission of a novel be to leave one feeling that he has been at a clinic conducted by a skilful surgeon, but is glad to be in the fresh air again, and doesn't care what has become of the unfortunate subjects, then "For the Major" is a failure. If it be to interest and entertain, to give us new and delightful friends, and to be a pleasant spot to think of and to go back to, then it is the greatest success we have had in many a day. (New York: Harper & Bros.)

P.

**SELECT LETTERS OF SHELLEY.**—The book-lover occasionally meets with a volume which takes possession of his affections by the force of its external beauty. Such an one is the volume of Shelley's letters, just published ("Select Letters of Percy Bysshe Shelley." Edited by Richard Garnett. New York: D. Appleton & Co.). The white vellum binding, crisp, delicate paper, quaint frontispiece, and, above all, the charm of the uncut leaves, fairly woo the reader, who is fain to handle it daintily and take time to enjoy the loveliness of its outward seeming, before he turns the leaves. When, therefore, we are able to add that a perusal of the contents justifies the first favorable impression, it may be inferred that here, indeed, is a treat for him whose interest has been drawn to Shelley and his qualities of mind. Mr. Matthew Arnold has expressed a doubt whether Shelley's epistolary correspondence, bearing as it does so vivid an impression of his peculiar genius, may not resist the wear and tear of time better, and finally come to stand higher, than his poetry; and, although we may be disposed to think that Mr. Arnold has stated the case too broadly, seeing that he refers to the author of the "Skylark," it is yet difficult to help sharing the doubt. Certainly, the letters now presented—two of them for the first time,—are as delightful in their manner, and often more lyrical in their quality, than much of the verse upon which Shelley's contemporaries were content to rest their fame; and it would be quite impossible for the student to obtain any such insight of the poet's inner life from impersonal poems, as he may derive from a careful reading of the correspondence. This is the more remarkable from the fact that the editor has eliminated many passages of direct personal interest, on the

ground that the publication is designed to be purely literary rather than biographical in its character,—a decision which is to be regretted, but with which no fault can be found, in view of the success of the general result.

The letters to Miss Hitchener will, perhaps, most attract the casual reader, because of the references which they contain to certain episodes in Shelley's life over which an air of mystery has always brooded; but there is a fund of thought in those addressed to Leigh Hunt, to Mr. Peacock, and to Mr. Gisborne, which appeals to everyone who comes to them with a serious purpose. If these records are to be believed, Shelley had built for himself an ideal world, the study of whose perfections had forced upon him a pantheistic conception of the universe. Nature to him was God, and he simply denied the resolution of spiritual existence into a First Cause, because such a resolution seemed to him a limitation of the spirit's infinity. Here, then, was his atheism,—and it is manifestly something very different from the sentiment apparent in the blasphemous notes to "Queen Mab." The man was and is an enigma; that he was loyal in his friendships, during at least a portion of his life, is shown by his references to Southey, and by his noble vindication of poor Keats in the letter (No. XXX.,) to the editor of the *Quarterly Review*. That his character was a strange combination of opposing elements, is seen in these letters; but no one can study them without gaining some further knowledge of the processes of his mind and a truer idea of the rare quality of his genius.

F. H. W.

**DORNER'S ESCHATOLOGY.**—Dr. August Dorner, of Berlin University, is the last of the great men of the mediation school of theologians in Germany, founded by Schleiermacher, Nitzsch, Ullmann and Lücke, and embracing the progressive but orthodox theologians from 1830 till the reaction which followed the revolutions of 1848. His "History of the Doctrine of the Person of Christ" was the most valuable book in the literature which grew out of the orthodox resistance to Tübingen criticism. It was natural that the Bavarian Government selected him to write the "History of Protestant Theology" for the great series of histories of the sciences published under its patronage, and the book is in the second edition, besides several translations. More recently, he has been publishing a "System of Christian Doctrine," which also has been made English, and which may be regarded as the crowning of the edifice of his works.

The book has been dragged into American controversy by Rev. Joseph Cook, who, in assailing the doctrine of a probation in the future life, put forward Dorner as the chief patron of the doctrine, and as in some sense the master of those who, like Professor Egbert C. Smyth of Andover, and his brother, Rev. Newman Smyth of Hartford, teach it in America. Mr. Cook is so much more remarkable for brilliancy than for accuracy, that he rarely touches any subject without giving his public some wrong notions of it. The statements in his recent lectures as to the religious and theological situation in Germany for the last fifty years, made as a preliminary to an attack on Dorner's theology, are an unmistakable travesty of the facts. To meet some of these, Mr. Newman Smyth has reprinted from the "System of Christian Doctrine" the section which relates to the future life ("Dorner on the Future State." With an Introduction and Notes, by Newman Smyth. Pp. 155. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons). It is one of the best discussions of some difficult problems in our theological literature, and will help to put a stop to the business of making such a man as August Dorner into a theological bugbear. The thesis of especial interest is that absolute justice governs God's dealings with his rational creatures, and that those who have had less advantages in the probation of this life will have these made up in the next. As Dr. Smyth well insists, the old and genuine Calvinism evaded the difficulty by asserting that human probation ended with the first "fall of man." Since that, all men have been in a state of loss and damnation, and only the sovereign good pleasure of God is concerned in the redemption of any. But modern orthodoxy, as represented by such champions as Professor Park and Joseph Cook, assert that this life is a period of probation, yet limit probation to this life. We agree with Dr. Smyth and Dr. Dorner that there is no possible middle ground between the old orthodoxy and the extension of probation to the future.

**GILDER'S "ICE-PACK AND TUNDRA."**—Mr. William H. Gilder possesses more of the peculiar faculty of the *raconteur* than usually falls to the lot of the newspaper correspondent, and his new volume ("Ice-Pack and Tundra: An Account of the Search for the 'Jeannette' and a Sledge Journey Through Siberia.") is entitled to take rank as a contribution of permanent value to the literature of Polar exploration. The narrative is written in a style which, though always concise, is sufficiently elaborate to render the chapters something more than bald statements of the daily occurrences of the "Jeannette" relief expedition. Mr. Gilder's pictorial power is used advantageously in describing the cruise of the "Rodgers," the varied experiences of her crew, and especially the dramatic ending of the ill-fated vessel. One can almost imagine the feelings of those men, crowded for shelter beneath their boats and such canvas as they had been able to save, watching with sinking hearts the fiery destruction

of their ship. With the awful mystery of the "Jeannette" brooding over them, the moment must have been one of intense bitterness and horror, and Mr. Gilder succeeds in bringing to his reader's mind a keen sense of the situation, without once straining for effect or losing his plain, straightforward, manful manner of narration. So, also, in the story of the finding of the bodies of De Long and his companions, the scene is vividly portrayed, and the reader experiences anew that feeling of extreme compassion which was universal when the reports were first published in the newspapers. It is, indeed, hard to conceive of anything more pathetic than De Long's diary, which Mr. Gilder here reproduces. Written in the very face of death, with hope nearly extinguished, and but little apparent probability that the words there traced would ever meet a human eye, that diary contains an unvarnished record of human suffering and human heroism which can only be called sublime. It forms a necessary portion of the narrative which Mr. Gilder has undertaken to furnish, and which he has so well finished that an English edition of the work is, we understand, to be brought out by arrangement with Messrs. Scribner.

We cannot pass a juster judgment upon this volume than to say that it forms a fitting sequel to "Schwartz's Search," and that it will add to the reputation which that work established for its author. F. H. W.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE GEOLOGIST OF NEW JERSEY, FOR 1882.** Printed by F. F. Patterson, Camden, N. J.

**THE COMMENTARIES OF CAESAR.** By Anthony Trollope. ("Elzevir Library.") Pp. 170. \$0.30. John B. Alden, New York.

**AU BONHEUR DES DAMES.** By Émile Zola. Translated by John Stirling. Pp. 538. \$0.75. T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

**COMMENTARY ON ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS.** By F. Godet, D. D. Translated from the French, by Rev. A. Cousin, M. A. Revised and Edited, by Talbot W. Chambers, D. D. Pp. 530. \$2.50. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

**A NEW JOURNAL** is to appear in April in London, entitled *To-Day*, aiming to be a "mid-monthly gathering of bold thoughts."—After a lapse of thirty years, Sir Walter Scott's works are being republished and retranslated in France.—A French translation, by M. Augustus Craven, of Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," has been issued by M. Pion in Paris.—A leading publishing firm of London has under consideration a project for establishing an annual publication resembling in some of its characteristics the *Almanach de Gotha*.

A wholly new and exhaustive edition of the "Poetical Works of William Cullen Bryant" is to follow the newly published "Life of Bryant," by Parke Godwin, and in a uniform two volume form. The collection will contain probably more than a hundred poems by Bryant never before published; among them are thirty hymns and a companion piece to "Sella" and "The Little People." Mr. Godwin, who edits the work, will supply new notes, and an account of the origin of many of the poems, besides other matters of interest connected with the new verses. D. Appleton & Co. are preparing the book, and will publish it during the spring.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis will publish his "Life of President Buchanan" through Harper & Brothers. It will make two large volumes.—Mr. Philip Baget's "Life of Ralph Bernal Osborne" is in course of preparation, and will be published during the coming summer.—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish in May a translation of Virgil, by Mr. Wistach, of Indiana; also, the next volume of "American Statesmen," "Daniel Webster," and a novel by Mr. A. S. Hardy, of Dartmouth College, entitled "But Yet a Woman."

Under the title of "Célébrités Contemporaines," the eminent Parisian publishing firm of Quantin has commenced a series of biographies of eminent Frenchmen. The numbers already issued include biographies of M. Victor Hugo, M. Jules Grévy, M. Léon Gambetta, M. Louis Blanc, M. Dumas, *sûr*, and M. Émile Augier. Authors of repute are employed to write the lives, those of M. Hugo, M. Dumas and M. Augier being by M. Jules Claretie, and that of M. Louis Blanc by M. Charles Edmond. *Fac-similes* of autographs are contained in the numbers, and striking portraits are presented on the cover. Biographies of many political, literary and artistic celebrities are in preparation for a series that is likely to include all that is of note in modern France.

The stock of Talmud manuscripts, it seems, is by no means yet exhausted. Herr Fischl Hirsch, book-seller at Halberstadt, has lately found in Spain manuscripts of the Talmud of Jerusalem, part Zeraim, with the commentary by Sirillo (another manuscript of which exists at Mayence and is in course of publication), as well as of the Babylonian Talmud, part Nashim and tract Eduyoth. It is not unlikely that manuscripts of parts of the Talmud still exist in some private libraries in the East.

Henry Holt & Co. have a long list of announcements, among them: "What Shall We Act?" by M. E. James, giving descriptions of over one hundred plays; "Plant Life," by Edward Step; Main's "Early Law and Customs"; Heine's "Harzreise und Das Buch Le Grand," annotated for students by James A. Harrison; a book on botany, by Professor Macloskey; "Outlines of the Constitutional History of the United States," by L. H. Porter; an American edition of Witt's "Classic Mythology," with glossary and related myths; and a brief edition of Martin's "Human Body," in the "American Science" series. In fiction, Messrs. Holt announce "Captain Phil," the experience of a boy in the Western army during the war; "A Story of Carnival," by M. A. M. Hoppus; "The Admiral's Ward," by Mrs. Alexander; "No New Thing," by W. E. Norris; and "A Midsummer Lark," by W. A. Croft.

Mr. Walter H. Pollock has written a biographical and critical sketch of Anthony Trollope, with whom he was on terms of intimacy, for the May *Harper's*.—Mr. F. Marion Crawford's new novel, "A Roman Singer," will not appear until the July number of *The Atlantic*, so as to begin with the new volume.—From the new edition of Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co.'s "American Newspaper Directory," which is now in press, it appears that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds issued in the United States and Territories now reach a total of 11,196,—an increase of 585 in twelve months. In England, there are 1,962 newspapers.

The publishers of *Bullion* have determined to combine that monthly review of transportation and mining interests with its annual, *A Manual of Railroad and Allied Interests*, and to issue a quarterly which will give, not only the *Manual* matter, corrected and revised to date, four times per annum, but a digest of the daily and weekly journals, and legislation and legal proceedings, affording in convenient shape a complete and practical work of reference. The first number of the new quarterly will be issued about April 16th. We should think the change calculated to greatly extend the usefulness of this standard publication.

Dr. Washington Gladden's recent papers on "The Christian League of Connecticut" have attracted very wide notice. In view of the interest manifested, both in America and England, the author has written for the *May Century* a supplementary chapter, describing the third annual convention of the League, in which reports were read from the county societies and a general discussion took place of the workings of the League in different localities. It would seem that the reforms accomplished by the League throughout the State were brought about in the face of many serious practical difficulties. How these difficulties were overcome, Dr. Gladden tells in the supplementary essay.

The chapter on "North American Literature," in a newly-published "History of the English Language and Literature," by Professor Birbaum, of the Ladies' High School in Heidelberg, contains some amusing statements. This is the conclusion by Professor Birbaum of an account of the establishment of the Republic under Washington: "Yet one stain should disfigure this splendid national edifice,—the execrable slave trade. Owing to the strenuous efforts of William Wilberforce, it was finally abolished in 1807 (Abolition Act of Slavery), although the complete emancipation of slaves was only carried out in 1833." Under the head of "Dramatic Poetry," the author says: "After him [George H. Boker,] the names of Warner, 'Gilded Age,' and William D. Howells, an imitator of French plays, stand out the first." The climax is capped when it is stated of Dr. Holmes, that "of his numerous poems may be mentioned 'Bread and Newspaper,' 'My Hunt after the Captain,' 'Sun Painting and Sun Sculpture,' and 'Doings of the Sunbeam'!"

In "Indische Reisebriefe," the distinguished Professor Haeckel gives an account of his recent visit to Ceylon in search of marine fauna. His descriptions of place and person are interesting and unpretending, and never commonplace.—Emile Franzos has compiled a "Deutsches Dichterbuch aus Oesterreich"; namely, a volume of hitherto unpublished selections from Austrian poets, some thirty in number, the best of whom is Hammerling, whose verses show a powerful imagination and a command of language. Between three and four hundred writers responded to the editor's request for contributions, and his selections were made from about four thousand poems.—The abiding character of the interest excited by the writings of Walter Savage Landor and the existence of a numerous band of votaries at the shrine of his refined genius, have been lately evidenced by the publication of a life of him, as well as of selections from his writings, by Mr. Sidney Colvin. We have now to note the appearance, in five volumes, of the most remarkable of Landor's productions, the "Imaginary Conversations," taken from the last edition of his works.

Henry Holt & Co. are to enter the field of cheap book-making, and expect, through the printing of large editions, to make the venture a successful one. They will soon begin the publication of the "Leisure Moment" series, which will consist of good literature of the lighter sort. The volumes will be of a convenient size, well printed, strongly stitched (like the Tauchnitz books), and enclosed in a firm colored-paper cover, at prices ranging from twenty to forty cents.

The production of books and maps in Germany, including new editions, during 1882 reached 14,794, as against 15,191 in 1881. Natural science, law and theology are all more weakly represented. Mathematics, philosophy and modern language show an increase.

The *Critic* for March 31st was put forth as a special "Irving centenary number." Eight of its handsome pages were given to matter prepared for the occasion, including a full and valuable bibliography of Irving, and essays on various phases of the author's genius, by James Herbert Morse, Oliver Wendell Holmes, George William Curtis, Edmund W. Gosse and Sydney Howard Gay. It was a good idea, very adequately carried out.

The announcements of James R. Osgood & Co. for the spring and summer include the Rev. Samuel Longfellow's "Life" of his brother, Henry W. Longfellow, and the "Life of Nathaniel Hawthorne," by his son, Mr. Julian Hawthorne. The firm has also in preparation, for publication early in the fall, an illustrated edition of Tennyson's "Princess," intended to surpass its kindred editions of the "Dream of Fair Women," "Lucile," and "The Lady of the Lake." A cheaper edition of "Lucile" is also promised, and Mr. W. J. Rolfe has edited an illustrated school edition, with notes, of "The Lady of the Lake." For immediate publication, Messrs. Osgood announce Mrs. Burnett's "Through One Administration," which is being revised by the author, and Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote's "The Led-Horse Claim."

The position of successful novelist in Japan does not appear to be nearly as profitable as it is in Europe and the United States. Takizara Bakin, a distinguished Japanese writer of fiction, in the preface to his novel of "Okoma," a French translation of which has just appeared, and who "flourished" about the time when Scott was purchasing estates with the gains he derived from the "Waverley" series, says: "Though I have published works enough to fill a room, I know of no worse profession than that of letters. There is none other which so quickly and completely ruins the health. 'Then why do you persist in it?' people ask. Alas! because I have no choice. It is my only means of livelihood. If I ceased writing, I should die of hunger. So, with all its drawbacks, I stick to the career." An exceedingly fanciful writer, he was a man of business in his way, and was not above interlarding his narrative with occasional trade advertisements,—for which, no doubt, he was paid. Once he interrupts the thread of the story with an "express recommendation of the Kiogusan pills, sovereign in children's colics." Sometimes he introduces the "puff" with a little apology. "I hope," he says in one place, "that I am not trespassing too far on the reader's good nature, if I venture to announce, at the request of my friend Tachima, that he has for sale a large choice of fans, with mottoes of my composition."

The monthly part of *The Continent* for March makes a brave show of illustrations and literary features of excellence. The pictures are somewhat fewer in number than in the previous monthly parts, but the issue is, on the whole, the best of the series thus far.—The *International Review* (now under the editorial direction of Mr. William Ralston Balch,) for April contains articles of especial pertinence and strength on "The Influence of Sectarianism in Religion," by William Myall; "The Growth of Internationalism," by Albert Shaw; and "Safety of Life at Sea," by J. W. Shackford. The "Departments of Contemporary Life and Literature" are well sustained.—The *Lutheran Church Review* for April has an appreciative and scholarly article, by Professor C. W. Schaeffer, D. D., in memory of the late Rev. Dr. C. P. Krauth, which will

be read with deep interest by persons outside the Lutheran fold as well as those within it. Other articles of importance in this number of the *Review* are "The Rite of Confirmation in the Lutheran Church," by Rev. B. M. Schmucker, D. D., and "Recent German Theological Literature," by Professor A. Spaeth, D. D.

#### ART NOTES.

"THE ART AGE" is the title of a new monthly periodical projected and published by Arthur B. Turnure, 132 Nassau Street, New York. The first number, for April, says "there is so much excellent work done now in the United States by a few printers, binders and lithographers, that the time has come when attention should be especially called to their productions." From this it may be gathered that Mr. Turnure's project is concerned particularly with the "art preservative," and that to that extent its title may be misleading. There is considerable shrewd and sensible writing in this number; but whether it is practical, in the sense of reaching a sufficient audience, remains to be proved. We note here such work as Mr. Th. De Vinne did for a long time in periodicals more or less devoted to printing; and there is, no doubt, a certain number of persons who will always read such matter with pleasure.

The literary works of Leonardo da Vinci, containing all his writings on painting ("Libro della Pittura"), sculpture and architecture; his observations on geography, geology and astronomy; philosophical maxims, humorous writings, his letters and miscellaneous notes on personal events, on his contemporaries, on literature, etc., are to be published for the first time in London this month. They are taken from the forty-two autograph manuscripts existing in the public libraries of London and Milan, in the royal library at Windsor, and other private libraries in England, Paris and Italy.

A catalogue of the early German prints in the British Museum is to be published soon by the trustees of that institution. These prints date from the earliest period to Albert Dürer.

A marble bust of the Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, M.P., by Mr. Warrington Wood, has recently been presented to the University of Melbourne by some Australian colonists residing in England.

It is proposed in Germany to erect a monument to Schopenhauer.—It is reported by a Florence paper that the famous painting of the "Crucifixion," by Fra Angelico, has been purchased for the Louvre.—Sir Frederick Leighton has just finished a noble design for a picture for next year's Academy exhibition in London, giving a new version of the story of Cymon and Iphigenia.

It is understood that in the event of M. Naville's excavations at Tell-el-Maskhuta being completed this season, M. Maspero has in reserve another important site in the Delta, where he has already found traces of unusual interest. At present, however, the subject is mentioned with great reserve, but it is certain there is plenty of work for exploration, if only the funds are sufficient.

A society of water-colorists is in process of formation in Michigan.—In London, the Society of Lady Artists, founded by Mrs. Grote more than thirty years ago, shows a collection this season of some seven hundred paintings, water-colors and drawings.—The *Salon* demands pictures much earlier this year than heretofore, but will open, as usual, on the 1st of May. Twenty-five hundred oil paintings and eight hundred water-colors will be received. Only two oils, water-colors and drawings by the same artist will be accepted.—It is understood that neither Heuner nor Meissonier, Detaille nor Neuville, Vibert nor Gérôme, Baudry nor Constant, will contribute to the *Salon*; and the fact is made the basis of a prediction that the exhibition will be wanting in good work.

Mr. C. W. Cope has resigned his R. A. ship and accepted the position of a Retired Royal Academician. This painter was born in 1811, and became a student in the Royal Academy in 1828; he contributed to the Academy exhibition for the first time in 1833, his picture being "The Golden Age." Elected an A. R. A. in 1843, he obtained in the same year one of the highest grade prizes (£300) in the cartoon exhibition at Westminster Hall. A fresco sent to the same place in 1844 attracting notice, Mr. Cope was selected to decorate the House of Parliament, where several of his works remain, having suffered some decay, in common with others of the class in the same building. Mr. Cope became an R. A. in 1848. Mr. Richmond, who was born in 1809 and became a student in the Academy in 1824, is the member whose connexion with the body is the longest, except Mr. Webster, who, born in 1800, became a student in 1821, an A. R. A. in 1840, and R. A. in 1846. Mr. Cousins, who was born in 1801, and elected an Associate Engraver in 1835, was not a student in the Academy of which he is now the *doyen*. Mr. Doo was born in 1800, Mr. Redgrave in 1804, Mr. Herbert in 1810. Mr. Webster first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1823; Messrs. Richmond and Herbert in the same year, 1825.

Henry Sandham is to hold an exhibition of his works in Boston shortly.—Emil Carlson has closed his Boston exhibition with gratifying results; he sold twenty pictures and received several commissions. Special exhibitions seem to be the fashion in Boston.—Edwin A. Abbey has received the compliment of election to the English Institute of Painters in Water-Colors.—The Detroit Sketch Club has given up the female model in its life class, in deference to public opinion.

Drouais's portrait of Buffon lately sold in Paris for 14,300 francs, and that of the Comtesse de Buffon for 15,600 francs.—The late Baron Charles Davillier has left the most precious objects of his collection to the Louvre.—The Marquis of Varennes has given to the library of the École des Beaux-Arts a fine collection of drawings, by Gericault, illustrative of the anatomy of man and the horse.—Jacques Janssens, the Antwerp sculptor, has been made professor of the modelling and sculpture of ornament, at the academy of that city.—The Royal Academy of Belgium has elected P. J. Clays a *membre titulaire* in the section of painting.

#### PARIS LITERARY AND ART NOTES.

PARIS, March, 1883.

AT the present moment, not a day passes without adding some volumes to the shelves of the book-sellers. The publishing season is at its height. The most important book of the last fortnight is M. Émile Zola's new novel, "Au Bonheur des Dames," devoted to the description of the aspect and working of an immense dry-goods store like the "Bon Marché" or the "Louvre." "Au Bonheur des Dames" is essentially a descriptive novel; in it plot, intrigue and study of character have been sacrificed to minute cataloguing and presentations of vast scenes animated by the movement of promiscuous crowds. From the point of view of construction, "Au Bonheur des Dames" is a remarkable work, and we may confess frankly, whatever criticism we

may have to make, that there is no modern French novelist, except Zola, capable of constructing so vast a framework and of putting the *dramatis persona* on so large a stage. In certain scenes of crabbed and surly sentimentality, M. Zola shows himself excellent; such scenes are in his nature. In his paintings of middle-class society and *a fortiori* of high-class society, he is feeble and untrue, because he has never seen that society. But, in spite of all its qualities, "Au Bonheur des Dames" is tiresome. In the first place it is extremely long, and in the second place it is a continual repetition of the same thing, the aspect of the dry-goods store on the occasion of one of the general exhibitions of novelties of the season. This aspect remains in general the same; it varies only in the materials exhibited, whether silks, flowers, furs, carpets or white goods. Furthermore, instead of remaining realist and describing all these goods technically, as he might have done, M. Zola has indulged in curious flights of rhetoric that strike one as false and out of place. He talks, for instance, seriously of promontories of handkerchiefs, capes of towels, *steppes* of calico, Mont Blancs of curtains, and Himalayas of sheets. Naturally, by the time he reaches the flannel waistcoats, M. Zola has exhausted his vocabulary, and has to begin over again, which produces a certain sameness that ends in monotony.

Another addition to the constantly increasing mass of documents destined to serve for the anecdotic history of the century, is the "Mémoires d'Aujourd'hui," by M. Robert de Bonnières ("Janus" of the *Figaro*), just published by Ollendorff. M. de Bonnières is an excellent journalist, and more a *littérateur* than a journalist; for, apart from certain conservative tendencies which often bias him in favor of unflattering judgments of the Republic and of the men of the Republic, he is without other prejudices than those of a lover of letters and of intelligence. Through family and social connections, M. de Bonnières has been able to get information from sources not often open to the newspaper writer, and, what with these advantages, with carefully-collected written testimony, and with personal observation, he has written some pages on the men of the day that will remain as models of feline criticism, where the scratch is made by a velvet paw. Two of the most successful portraits in the volume are those of M. Card and M. Freycinet. The portraits contained in this volume are almost exclusively those of men who have been concerned with the politics of France during the years 1880-1-2.

The publication of the correspondence of George Sand still continues. The fourth volume, just published, contains a quantity of letters to Prince Napoleon, Alexander Dumas, and other personages of less note. Unfortunately for the memory of George Sand, her literary executors have not been gifted with the faculty of selection. Two volumes of Mme. Sand's letters would have been welcome; five or six will tire the patience of the most long-suffering reader. In her letters, as in her life, Mme. Sand delights to play the rôle of mamma; but five pages of Mme. Sand to "her son," Alexander Dumas, on the best way to take iron and avoid constipation, are really of small interest to posterity.

It is from George Sand's country, the province of Berry, that the poet of the day hails. His name is Maurice Rollinat, his age over thirty, his appearance hirsute and fatal, his manners eccentric, his talent provincial, and his poetry, as a rule, factitious. M. Rollinat calls his volume "Les Nevroses." He sings willingly of death and putrefaction, of things purulent, cadaverous, skinny, creepy-crawly, unclean, criminal, immoral. He is to certain extent a new edition of Petrus Borel and Charles Baudelaire. He is also to a large extent a charlatan. But, in spite of everything, M. Maurice Rollinat is a poet; he has style, he has observation, and, above all, he has a sentiment of nature that is not common. In "Les Nevroses," these qualities are sacrificed to the necessity of creating a museum of horrors, of shocking the reader by the employment of vulgar, brutal, repulsive images. Now that he has made himself a name by these strange means, M. Rollinat will, perhaps, allow his talent to pursue its natural course.

"Etude sur l'Etat Mental de J. J. Rousseau et Sa Mort à Ermenonville," by Alfred Bougeault (Plon, pp. 169). If it were not for its serious form, we might readily take M. Bougeault's volume for a simple literary paradox. After carefully re-reading the works of Rousseau, especially his "Confessions" and his "Correspondence," Mr. Bougeault is convinced, that, in spite of his high intellectual faculties, his mental state was not healthy; he was wanting in a common but important faculty,—practical good sense. By grouping together certain facts and certain passages of his writings, M. Bougeault endeavors to prove that Rousseau's mind was unsound, and that he was the victim of a monomania that presented all the characteristics of madness,—this was the fixed idea of persecutions and plots directed against him. The fact is that from all time it has been recognized that "great wits to madness nearly are allied, and thin partitions do the bounds divide." M. Bougeault's pamphlet is curious and not uninteresting; but it reminds me of another ingenious Frenchman, who wrote a pamphlet proving beyond refutation that Napoleon I. never existed. What is the good of proving that Rousseau's mind was unsound? Above all, what are the limits and criteria of mental sanity and insanity?

Besides the volume of M. Ernest Renan's "Souvenirs" [a review of which will immediately appear in THE AMERICAN.—ED.], the publisher of the work, Calmann Lévy, has issued in a large octavo pamphlet M. Renan's recent lecture at the Cercle Saint-Simon on "Judaïsme," from the point of view of race and of religion. M. Renan endeavors to show in this study that modern Judaism is a religious and not an ethnological manifestation, and that all persecution of Jews as a race rests on an historical error, the Jews being ethnologically a mixture of many different races. This mixture M. Renan shows to have begun after the Babylonian captivity.

I can scarcely undertake to speak of the innumerable picture exhibitions now open in Paris at the different clubs; but the multiplication of exhibitions of this kind has very much diminished their interest and importance. The great exhibitions now are the Société d'Aquarellistes, the Exposition de Peinture Internationale, and, of course,

the *Salon*. This year, besides the annual *Salon*, there will be held for the first time the exhibition of the *Salon Triennial*, devoted exclusively to French pictures. The *Exposition Annuelle de Peinture Internationale* has now been formed into a regular society, with a committee of patronage formed of Lord Lyons, the Duc de Fernan Nuñez, Comte N. Camardo, August Belmont (New York), W. W. Corcoran, Henri Czernuschi, Alexandre Dumas, Edmond de Goncourt, John Taylor Johnston (of the New York Metropolitan Museum), Sir Frederick Leighton (President of the Royal Academy), Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen (director of the South Kensington Museum), Antonin Proust, Baron Edmond de Rothschild, W. H. Stewart, Sir Richard Wallace, etc. The exhibition will open this year on May 10th, and amongst the twelve exhibitors will be Messrs. George Boughton, Burne Jones, G. W. Watts, Hébert, Cabanel, Robert Fleury, Leibl, Munkaczy, J. de Nittis, Alfred Stevens and De Madrazzo. The reader will see that America is largely represented on the list of patrons by Messrs. Corcoran, Johnston, Stewart and Belmont. Next year, let us hope that the committee will invite some thoroughly American artist; for, though American by birth, Mr. Boughton is in style half-Dutch and half-English, besides being an Associate of the English Royal Academy.

THEODORE CHILD.

#### NEWS SUMMARY.

—Count von Majlath von Szekely, president of the Court of Cassation of Austria-Hungary, was found murdered at his residence of Ofen, on the 29th ult. He had been strangled and his tongue had been cut out. His hands were bound tightly together with ropes. The Count's house had been robbed by the murderers. Despatches of later date state that a clue to the murderer has been discovered. It is known that a hussar stationed at the Count's residence, who was arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder, had been holding intimate and secret relations with two persons in no way connected with the Count's household.

—The enthronement of Right Rev. Edward W. Benson as Archbishop of Canterbury took place at Canterbury Cathedral, on the 29th ult. The Bishop of Long Island, United States, and the Bishop of Saskatchewan, British North America, were present. The traditional enthronement ceremonies were observed.

—Louise Michel called at the Paris prefecture of police on the 29th ult., but, as the prefect was absent at the time, left the office, announcing that she intended to surrender herself to the authorities on the morrow. On the 30th, she was arrested without any difficulty or objection on her part. She stated that she was willing to give herself up, rather than subject her mother to any further annoyance from the police.

—Advices from Tozer, Tunis, say that Count de Lesseps has arrived in that place. He says his explorations make it plain that the inland sea in the desert of Sahara which he has been advocating is practicable, and that it can be accomplished by using one hundred excavating machines, equal in their aggregate capacity to the labor of a hundred thousand men.

—A number of capitalists of St. Louis and New York have formed a company to build and operate an immense steel mill in Gunnison, Colorado. They have bought two thousand acres of lands at Crystal Butte, twenty miles from Gunnison, the tract containing large and valuable deposits of iron and of anthracite coal. The iron is said to be equal to the best in Missouri, and the coal superior to the best in Pennsylvania. The mill, when finished, is to employ several thousand hands.

—A convention of wool-growers of Ohio met on the 30th ult., in Columbus, to express indignation at the action of Congress in reducing the duty on wool. It was resolved "to support for office only those who recognize the rights of wool-growers," and a committee was appointed to confer with other organizations and form a mutual association.

—General S. B. Buckner, the man who surrendered Fort Donelson to General Grant, announces himself to be a candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

—As a precautionary measure, orders have been issued that the passage which underlies the residence of Premier Gladstone shall hereafter be closed at sunset.

—The southeastern portion of the Roman Catholic diocese of Rimouski, in the Province of Quebec, has been made a separate diocese, with Rev. S. A. Proulx, of Quebec, as its first bishop.

—The public high school in Hartford, Connecticut, is to have a new equatorial telescope, with an object glass nine and one-third inches in aperture. This will be one of the most powerful glasses in the country.

—The differences existing between the Ancient Order of Hibernians and other Irish societies have been settled at a meeting in New York, and all will unite in the proposed reception to Mr. Parnell.

—The committee appointed to count the cash in the United States Treasury and examine the accounts of the late Treasurer, Mr. Gilfillan, began its labors at the close of business on the 31st ult. It is believed the count will occupy two or three weeks.

—Special despatches received in Chicago from all parts of the winter wheat-growing sections are discouraging, the severe and continuous cold weather, and in some places the fly, having caused injury to the crops. In Ohio, the crop is estimated at not more than seventy-per cent. of that of last year, and in Illinois seventy-five per cent. The reports from Iowa, Kansas and Missouri are more favorable. In California, the estimate is seventy-five per cent. of an average crop.

—The vote of the quarterly boards of the Methodist Church in Canada, on the subject of Methodist union, shows that six hundred and fourteen boards have adopted the basis of union, eighty-one have declared against it, and ten are evenly divided.

—By a boiler explosion at St. Dizier, France, on the 1st inst., thirty-one persons were killed and sixty-five injured, a number of them fatally.

—The Pope has appointed Rev. Joseph Rademacher, of the diocese of Fort Wayne, Bishop of Nashville, to succeed Most Rev. Dr. Fehan, promoted to be Archbishop of Chicago.

—The Indian troubles in New Mexico have become serious. Many settlers have been killed by the hostiles, and a body of the Fourth Cavalry, under Lieutenant Thompson, are in pursuit. A report that General Crook has ordered his men to take no prisoners in any engagement with the hostile Indians, is discredited at the War Department.

—The Department of Agriculture has leased a piece of ground in the District of Columbia, for an experimental farm for the investigation and treatment of the diseases of domestic animals. The farm will be under charge of Dr. D. E. Salmon, who has been for many years employed by the Department in the investigation of animal diseases, and the Pasteur system of inoculation will be adopted. Investigations will be made into the origin and nature of the Texas cattle-fever, pleuro-pneumonia, and hog and chicken cholera, and the means for preventing and curing those diseases.

—An exhibition of marine products and fishing implements was opened in Tokio, Japan, on the 1st inst. Fifteen thousand varieties of fish and other productions from sea, lake and river were displayed.

—The annual commencement of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, was held on the 2d inst. The degree of doctor of medicine was conferred upon two hundred and twenty-seven graduates. Ten prizes were awarded.

—The Democrats claim that they have elected both Supreme Judges in Michigan on Monday,—Champlin by eight to ten thousand majority, and Sherwood by two to four thousand. The latter's election is not yet conceded by the Republicans. Both Fusion Regents appear to be elected.

—A denial comes from Italian official Government sources, of the statement that a defensive triple alliance has been entered into with Italy, Germany and Austria on one side, against France on the other. It is, nevertheless, very certain that an agreement is in existence, the terms of which are about the same as already outlined; but it has not, as yet, been put into any formal or documentary shape.

—Lord Randolph Churchill's letter to the London *Times*, advocating the claims of Lord Salisbury to the sole leadership of the English Tories, has created the strongest indignation among the general body of the Tory party. Measures are in progress intended to satisfy Sir Stafford Northcote that he is secure of the unwavering support of his followers. In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Sir Stafford Northcote rose to ask a question, when he was greeted with prolonged cheers from the Tory side. This is regarded as a strong demonstration that the letter of Lord Randolph Churchill is not approved by the Conservatives.

—Minister Lowell, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London, on Tuesday, said that he had from time to time read sensational statements in the newspapers, purporting to give the instructions he had received from his Government and words he had spoken on diplomatic questions. He would say that these prophecies were like those of the Prophet Wiggins. He should, in spite of them, continue to believe that the good relations now existing between Great Britain and the United States would be enduring; certainly, nothing that he could do would tend to lessen their friendly character.

—The Legislature of Missouri has passed a bill providing that no railroad company in that State shall advance its freight rate "without giving twenty days' notice of the proposed change, by posting the new schedule in three conspicuous places on each of its freight and passenger depots." A penalty of five hundred dollars is imposed for violation of the law.

—The Secretary of Interior has decided, in a homestead entry case, that "the law requires an additional entry to be made on land which adjoins the original entry, and that, when the original entry has been cancelled for failure to make a final proof, the applicant has no land upon which to base his additional claim."

—Peter Cooper, the New York philanthropist, died on Wednesday, the 4th inst., in his ninety-third year. —General M. B. Buford, an ex-army officer, died in Chicago, on the 30th ult., aged 76.

—The President on Wednesday appointed Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, to be Postmaster-General. He is now United States Circuit Judge.

#### DRIFT.

—During the last nine years, the exports of American products to the Hawaiian Islands amount to \$1,347,017, while during the same period the exports to French possessions have been only \$2,859,704, and to English possessions \$8,125,388; that is, Hawaii, owing to the exertions of her little population of industrious Anglo-Saxons and Germans, has used more American goods than the colonies of two of the mightiest powers on earth.

—Plans have been perfected for supplying the Hebrews of the United States with what has long been felt as a want by them,—a higher school for the young of both sexes, carried on under Jewish auspices. The institution, to be called Touro College, will be located at Newport, R. I., in a beautiful and healthful situation and with the best social surroundings. Many of the leading Jewish clergymen have promised their active co-operation in furthering the interests of the school, and its success is hardly problematical. The complaint has been that Jewish children sent to Christian colleges or convent schools grow up neither Jews nor Christians, and the object of the proposed school is to furnish an education in which culture and Jewish sentiment will be combined, as has been done successfully in many noted instances in Europe.

—"The Golden Chersonese," of which Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop writes in her forthcoming volume, lies in the Malay Peninsula, and is under British rule. Mrs. Bishop travelled under Government auspices and spent a great deal of time in the company of British officials, so that she has purposely avoided giving any observations but her own, for fear of even seeming to commit a breach of hospitality. The book is made up of letters to a sister, since dead, so that the descriptions of that little-travelled country have all the freshness of notes made on the spot.

—A writer in *The Continent* gives some facts about alligators. He says that six thousand baby alligators are sold in Florida every year, and the amount of ivory, number of skins and quantity of oil obtained from the older members of the saurian family, are sufficient to entitle them to a high place among the products of the State. The hunters sell young "gators" at twenty-five dollars per hundred, and the dealer from seventy-five cents to one dollar each. Live alligators, two years old, represent to the captor fifty cents each, and to the dealer from two to five dollars, as the season of travel is at its height or far advanced. A ten-foot alligator is worth ten dollars, and one fourteen feet long twenty-five dollars, to the hunter; while the dealer charges twice or three times that price. The eggs are worth to the hunter fifty cents per dozen, and to the dealer twenty-five cents each. The dead alligator is quite as valuable as the live one; for a specimen nine feet long and reasonably fat will net both branches of the trade as follows: The hunter:—Oil, \$5.50; skin, \$1; head, \$10; total, \$16.50; the dealer:—Oil, \$7.50; skin, \$4; head, \$25; total, \$36.50. The value of the head is ascertained by the number and size of the teeth. Dealers mount especially fine specimens of the skull, but the greater number have no other value than that of the ivory they contain.

—Very beneficent, indeed, is the work carried on by the New York Bible and Fruit Mission. This mission has a lodging-house, a coffee-house and reading-rooms at 416 East Twenty-First Street,—a location where the benefits it affords are available to persons for whom relief and instruction are designed. In connection with these is a chapel, in which Sunday services are held by Pastor Garnsey, who combines musical effort with Biblical counsel in such a way as to attract a large number of auditors. The mission had its origin in the kind deeds of some ladies who sought to ease the sorrows of the sick and poor persons in the city hospitals. At stated times, they make visits to Bellevue and Charity Hospitals and to Ward's Island and Blackwell's Island. They take with them such flowers and fruits as they can procure, and bestow them, according to their judgment, on the sick and suffering. The lodging-house and coffee-rooms of the mission have proved of great service to laborers out of employment and to the better class of discharged convicts, who have found the helping hand of charity, which stands between them and despair. Some of the ladies who manage this mission are wealthy, and they contribute of their own means. But the cause deserves all the help the liberal choose to give it.

—The range and precision of modern weapons make the conspicuous red uniform of the British army unnecessarily dangerous, and a committee has recommended that an undress suit of earth color shall be substituted as the service uniform. Lord Hartington admits that "it is by no means certain that either officers or men would willingly change the color of red to which they have been so long accustomed, and which has linked it with so many honorable memories;" to which *The St. James's Gazette* adds: "Nor does a time when recruits are notoriously hard to get, seem favorable to the adoption of a dress which would lead to soldiers being less admired by outsiders, and so make the service less attractive to young men than it already is."

—A return of the shipping and tonnage which has passed through the Suez Canal from its opening in 1869 to the end of last year, has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. This shows that the amount for 1882 far exceeded that of any previous year. Of the total of 3,198 ships (as against 2,727 in 1881,) which passed through the canal in 1882, 2,565 were English, their gross tonnage being 5,795,584, as against 1,326,541 for the gross tonnage of the foreign vessels.

—Bishop Campbell, of the African Methodist Church, publishes an account of the treatment which he received on a Georgia railroad train. He sat in a parlor-car, for which he had bought a ticket, when a brakeman ordered him out, and, as he refused to go, the conductor aided in forcing him to the smoking-car. The Bishop made a complaint to the superintendent of the road, but nothing was done about it. Another negro bishop, Dr. Cain, was in 1881 ejected from a first-class car, while travelling with his wife in Texas, and both were compelled to take their seats in the smoking-car, greatly to their discomfort. So, also, in 1882, Bishop Payne, of the same Church, while travelling in Florida, was subjected to the same indignity. The latter bishop is past seventy, and, rather than go in among the smokers, he walked twenty miles, carrying his baggage on his back, in order to fulfil an appointment with his preachers.

—Several eminent English geologists think that Wales is to be the new El Dorado. Small pieces of gold washed away from the hillsides have been found in the valleys of Llanelli, and they say, if there are nuggets of gold in the valley or in the course of old river-beds, then there is gold quartz in the mountains. If some of the mountain-ranges were tapped, it is likely a real gold field would be found there. From the run of the hills in North Wales, the gold reefs, if they were worth working, run from the coast line across Merioneth, North Montgomery, a part of Shropshire and Cheshire, into Derbyshire.

—The projected inland sea in North Africa, as it appears to the fertile imagination of M. de Lesseps, will cover a basin fifteen times as large as the Lake of Geneva; the moisture engendered by its presence will bring vast tracts of desert land into cultivation, and an approach to valuable forests now wholly inaccessible will be facilitated. M. de Lesseps is now engaged in a personal inspection, fortified by a letter addressed by the Emir Abd-el-Kader to the chiefs of the Arab tribes in Southern Tunis and Algeria, setting forth the advantages of the projected inland sea, and calling upon them to give the indefatigable Frenchman their cordial support.

—The *Churchman* discourages the attempt to discipline the Rev. R. Heber Newton. While it does not mention him by name, it speaks of the attempt on the part of certain clergymen of New York "to present one of their brethren for trial, because he has displayed a certain lack of scholarship in some of his recent sermons, or because that lack has led him into error." This is considered a very mild way of putting the case, and it will probably surprise that gentleman and his adherents to have it hinted that he, who claims to have expended so much profound research and careful study on his Biblical investigations, should have displayed "a lack of scholarship." The *Churchman* regards ecclesiastical trials as productive of unwholesome sensationalism, and says that the religious journals which try to stir people up to engaging in these trials, are like the "men of an inferior sort" who "urge on dogs or boys to fight."

—The Minnesota lumbermen report the crop of logs obtained this winter to be about the same as last year, while their Wisconsin brethren report that the season has not been so favorable for them. The cut in Wisconsin will amount to but eighty-five per cent. of the estimates made last fall, and may fall as low as sixty-five per cent. Minnesota will have about 35,000,000 feet and Wisconsin 1,505,000,000.

—Atlanta, the enterprising and growing capital of Georgia, appears by the census to be the leading manufacturing city of the South, and one of the busiest in the whole country. One of the census tables gives the proportion of the population who are engaged in gainful occupations in the several cities. Lowell heads the list, with a proportion of fifty per cent.; Lawrence follows, with forty-nine per cent.; and Fall River and Atlanta are equal, with forty-six per cent. of their people working for wages. The population of Atlanta is given as 37,409.

—New York has 1,110 bakers, 2,500 butchers, 3,726 grocers, 7,336 in all, to sell necessary food, and 10,075 places where liquors are sold,—one for every hundred and twenty-five persons. But, then, thirteen of the twenty-four aldermen are liquor dealers, nine of them having a third-grade license, paying the great sum of seventy-five dollars. There are four hundred and eighty-nine places of worship, counting the churches, chapels and missions,—one to 2,466 persons; or it takes nineteen times as many people to support a church as are required to keep a saloon going.

—The crown jewels of France will be sold by public auction at the end of April. Certain of the jewels of exceptional artistic value or historic interest will be reserved as national property. Among these are the celebrated Regent diamond, which was bought by Philippe of Orleans, when Regent, from William Pitt, the English Governor of Madras, for £137,500; the sword of state, the handle of which was artistically studded with costly brilliants in 1824; the Mazarin diamonds, given by the great Minister to Louis XV., and subsequently set in that monarch's crown; the watch given by the Dey of Algiers to Louis XIV.; and the Chimera ruby, which is said to be the largest engraved ruby in the world.

—An Episcopal divinity school in Colorado is talked of, its object being to train young men for the ministry who will be likely to labor in the rough fields of the West. Complaint is made that the ministers furnished by the theological seminaries in that part of the country are too much of the "tenderfoot" order, and can never stand the hardships of a new country nor make much impression on the people they have to meet there. A young clergyman who is over-particular about his necktie, his surplice or his polished boots, will make very little headway among miners, land dealers and cattle-raisers. While it is not necessary that a minister should be a rough person, it is in the highest degree important that he should be able to associate on friendly terms with the roughest. It is essential that he be free from the practice of "putting on airs," for nothing will so quickly ruin his influence. The proposed divinity school thinks it sees its way clear to an endowment of twenty thousand dollars, but that is a mere drop in the bucket to begin with. The income of it would not support more than one professor.

—Ex-Governor Churchill's deficit as Treasurer of Arkansas has just been announced to be \$233,600.87. A year ago, a committee of the House found the deficit to be \$114,000. The latest investigation was by a joint committee of the Legislature. It is said that his doubling of the reported deficit causes much comment at the capital of Arkansas. It would anywhere.

—Of the two hundred and seventy-two periodicals published at St. Petersburg and Moscow, two hundred and forty-nine are printed in Russian, nine in German, four in French, two each in Latin and in Hebrew, one each in English, in Polish, in Finnish and in Armenian. Of these, again, only one hundred and thirty-one are entirely free from official supervision; the remaining one hundred and forty-one are permanently subject to "preliminary censure." St. Petersburg has nineteen dailies, fifteen weeklies and sixty-three monthlies. The largest circulation of all is said to be seventy-one thousand copies, and the second largest only twenty-five thousand. As a contrast, Paris, alone, boasts of twelve hundred and ninety-one periodicals, of which sixty-seven are political dailies.

#### FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, April 5.

THERE has been some modification of the business situation within the week. The money market, as was anticipated, has eased, and there is observable a greater inclination toward active business on the stock and other exchanges. Prices of stocks have been somewhat firmer, and, as will be seen by the comparative figures given below, the general range of quotations is higher. Some specie continues to arrive from Europe. The reports as to the condition of the crops are not favorable to the expectation of so great a yield of wheat as last year. The States of the interior that produce the largest amount of winter wheat generally report injury, and this is variously estimated at from ten to twenty-five per cent. on the crop of 1882. More definite figures and trustworthy estimates will soon be available.

Currency is now coming to New York from various interior points. Several of the banks received considerable amounts on Tuesday, and the exchanges are working more and more in favor of New York. The steamship "Werra" brought \$550,000 in gold coin and bars, and 755,000 francs, from Europe on Tuesday night, and an easier money market is expected in London.

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market, yesterday, compared with those of a week ago:

|  | April 4. | March 28. |
|--|----------|-----------|
| Central Pacific,                       | 76½      | 76½       |
| Canada Southern,                       | 68¾      | 67¾       |
| Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, | 4½       | 5½        |
| Denver and Rio Grande,                 | 47¾      | 47¾       |
| Delaware and Hudson,                   | 109¾     | 107¾      |
| Delaware, Lackawanna and Western,      | 127      | 125       |
| Erie,                                  | 37½      | 37¼       |
| Lake Shore,                            | 109¾     | 110¾      |
| Louisville and Nashville,              | 54½      | 54½       |
| Michigan Central,                      | 95½      | 94½       |
| Missouri Pacific,                      | 102½     | 101¾      |
| Northwestern, common,                  | 137¾     | 133½      |
| New York Central,                      | 126¾     | 125¾      |
| New Jersey Central,                    | 72¾      | 72½       |
| Ontario and Western,                   | 26½      | 25½       |
| Omaha,                                 | 49       | 48¾       |
| Omaha, preferred,                      | 106¾     | 107¾      |
| Pacific Mail,                          | 42½      | 40¾       |
| St. Paul,                              | 101½     | 99½       |
| Texas Pacific,                         | 40¾      | 40¾       |
| Union Pacific,                         | 96¾      | 96½       |
| Wabash,                                | 30¾      | 30½       |
| Wabash, preferred,                     | 50½      | 50½       |
| Western Union,                         | 83½      | 82¾       |

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of leading stocks in the Philadelphia market, yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

|  | April 4. | March 28. |
|--|----------|-----------|
| Pennsylvania Railroad,                               | 62½      | 62        |
| Philadelphia and Reading Railroad,                   | 27½      | 26¾       |
| Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.,                      | 42¾      | 41¾       |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad,                              | 65½      | 65        |
| Northern Pacific, common,                            | 50¾      | 51        |
| Northern Pacific, preferred,                         | 86¾      | 86¾       |
| Northern Central Railroad,                           | 50½      | 50        |
| Buffalo, New York and Pittsburg Railroad,            | 15¾      | 15¾       |
| Buffalo, New York and Pittsburg Railroad, preferred, | 30¾      | 30¾       |
| North Pennsylvania Railroad,                         | 68¾      | 68¾       |
| United Companies of New Jersey Railroad,             | 189      | 189       |
| Philadelphia and Erie Railroad,                      | 20½      | 20½       |

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia markets yesterday:

|  | Bid. | Asked. |
|--|------|--------|
| United States 5s, 1881, continued at 3½, | 102½ | 102½   |
| United States 4½s, 1891, registered,     | 113½ | 113½   |
| United States 4½s, 1891, coupon,         | 113½ | 113½   |
| United States 4s, 1907, registered,      | 119½ | 119½   |
| United States 4s, 1907, coupon,          | 119½ | 119½   |
| United States 3s, registered,            | 103½ | 104    |
| United States currency 6s, 1895,         | 128  | 128    |
| United States currency 6s, 1896,         | 128  | 128    |
| United States currency 6s, 1897,         | 129  | 129    |
| United States currency 6s, 1898,         | 131  | 132    |
| United States currency 6s, 1899,         | 132  | 132    |

The export of specie from New York, last week, amounted to \$539,700, the whole of it being silver and mostly sent to Liverpool and London. The import of specie at the same port was \$693,798. The account of the specie movement since the beginning of the year is now almost precisely balanced, the outgo having been \$4,566,610 and the income \$4,867,040. Last year, at this time, we had sent away over thirteen millions and received but a little more than one million.

The statement made by the New York banks on the 31st inst. showed a gain in reserve of \$1,357,625, leaving the deficit at \$4,097,450. The amount held by the banks was: Specie \$49,086,800 and legal tenders \$16,801,800, being \$7,013,200 less than the sum they held two years ago.

The Philadelphia banks, in their statement of the same date, showed an increase in the item of due from banks of \$599,384, in due to banks of \$58,948, and in circulation of \$36,301. There was a decrease in the item of loans of \$92,893, in reserve of \$895,983, in national bank notes of \$41,311, and in deposits of \$700,556. Philadelphia banks had, it was stated, nearly four millions of dollars loaned in New York.

The debt statement issued April 1st shows a decrease of debt during March of \$9,344,826.27, making the total decrease, in the nine months of the present fiscal year, \$111,983,172.56. The bonded debt upon which the United States has a present option of payment, amounts to \$351 millions of dollars, 50½ millions being the three and a half per cents., to whose reduction the surplus is being applied, and the remainder the three per cents., which have a position next after the three and a half per cents.

Concerning the money market, the Philadelphia *Ledger* of this date says: "In this city, call loans are quoted at five and six per cent., and the best commercial paper at six per cent. or higher. In New York, commercial paper is in good supply, and the demand is confined to out-of-town institutions, which prefer long dates. The lowest rate for this class is six and a half and seven per cent. Yesterday, in New York, call money opened at nine per cent., loaned as high as ten per cent. and as low as five per cent., and closed at three and four per cent."

It is stated that the management of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City (narrow gauge,) Railway has passed into the hands of the new owners, the Reading and New Jersey Central syndicate, although Messrs. Gatzmer and Linderman continue as trustees for the bondholders. Two-thirds of the old board of directors have withdrawn and their places been filled by representatives of the new management. This, therefore, maintains a line to Atlantic City in competition with the two others owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad interest.

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